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Franklin County, Ohio, Immigrants and Refugees

A Profile of the Population, Resources, and Services

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Executive Summary

Since the mid-1990s, Franklin County, Ohio, has become the home of thousands of Lawful Permanent Residents, refugees/asylees, and undocumented immigrants. Most are Somali, Hispanic, Asian, or residents of the former Soviet Union. These groups are settling in Franklin County both as an initial destination from their country of origin (*primary arrivals*) and as they move from other U.S. locations (*secondary arrivals*). These new residents often require a variety of services, including public assistance, housing, English as a second language instruction, employment services, and other human services, until they become self-sufficient. Through its various departments and agencies, Franklin County is a provider and funder of many of these services.

The Franklin County Board of Commissioners and the Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services (FCDJFS) were interested in learning more about these populations, the array of resources available to immigrants and refugees/asylees in Franklin County, and the cost of meeting their needs. Community Research Partners (CRP) was asked to undertake research, in collaboration with Community Refugee and Immigration Services (CRIS), to provide data on (1) the number, profile, and projections of persons in key immigrant and refugee groups; (2) the source, type, and amount of funding and services available to assist immigrants and refugees; and (3) the estimated costs of providing immigrant and refugee services in the community. A secondary goal of the research was to learn more about the availability of data on immigrant and refugee populations and to identify data gaps.

■ Research Methodology

Data for this report came from the following sources: (1) review of national literature; (2) national, state, and local social and demographic indicator data; (3) CRP research and databases, including *What Matters: United Way of Central Ohio Community Assessment 2004*, *United Way of Central Ohio 2003 Racial Disparities Report*, and the Central Ohio Community Indicators Database; and (4) a survey of key organizations providing or funding programs and services for immigrants and refugees in Franklin County, with data received from 18 of 29 organizations surveyed.

This report represents a starting point in researching the characteristics and needs of the immigrant and refugee population in Franklin County. It focuses on data gathered from published reports, funders, service systems, and major program providers. The scope of this project did not include collecting data from grassroots organizations or directly from immigrants and refugees, although FCDJFS, CRP, and CRIS recognize that they are potential sources of valuable information for future research.

■ Research Findings

The literature review and analysis of indicator data identified the following key findings about (1) the U.S. immigration program and population trends; (2) demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the U.S. immigrant and foreign-born population; and (3) Ohio and Franklin County immigrant population trends.

The U.S. Immigration Program and Population Trends

Key Points

- U.S. law defines four major categories of immigrants: Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs), humanitarian immigrants, undocumented immigrants, and nonimmigrants.
- There are annual limits for certain categories of immigrants, although some major categories are exempt from the limits.
- More than 700,000 immigrants were admitted to the U.S. in 2003, and 1.2 million applications are awaiting security checks.
- Most LPRs immigrate for work or to rejoin family members. More than one in four are from Mexico.
- The number of humanitarian immigrants admitted to the U.S. varies greatly from year to year.
- There were an estimated 10.4 million undocumented immigrants in the U.S. in 2004. They represent one of every four foreign-born residents.

Profile of the U.S. Immigrant and Foreign-Born Population

Key Points

- Demographic, economic, and social characteristics differ significantly by immigrant status. For example, immigrants with employment-related status have higher levels of educational attainment than native-born Americans; refugees and asylees have much less. Immigrants admitted in the employment-based category have high employment rates and earnings and the highest English language proficiency among immigrants. Refugees and immigrant parents or siblings of U.S. citizens have the lowest employment rates and English proficiency.
- The annual earnings of male refugees/asylees are below the poverty rate.
- Of all immigrants to the United States age 18-39 in 1996, 73.6 percent did not speak English “very well.”
- Compared to native-born Americans, a much larger share of immigrants with critical housing needs are low-to-moderate income working families.
- Almost 25 percent of all U.S. births are to immigrant mothers; 1 in 10 of these mothers is an undocumented immigrant.
- One-quarter of low-income children in the U.S. are in immigrant families. Children of immigrants are more likely to be in worse health, lack health insurance and access to medical care, and live in crowded housing.
- Nearly 70 percent of the noncitizen foreign-born population in the U.S. changed residence at least once between 1995 and 2000.

Ohio and Franklin County Immigrant Population Trends

Key Points

- Between 1995 and 2000, Ohio lost native population to domestic migration, but made net population gains due to the movement into the state of foreign-born population from abroad.
- The foreign-born population grew from 3.4 percent of the total Franklin County population in 1990 (32,235) to 8.0 percent in 2003 (84,854).
- Asia is the place of birth of the largest number of Franklin County foreign-born residents who are not citizens (44.8 percent), followed by the Americas (21.5 percent) and Africa (20.6 percent).
- The largest percentage of persons becoming Lawful Permanent Residents in Franklin County in 2003 came from India (22.7 percent) and Somalia (13.9 percent). Nearly three in five LPRs were admitted either for employment-based reasons or because they were relatives of U.S. citizens; one in five was a refugee or asylee.
- Nearly one-quarter of the Franklin County noncitizen foreign-born population had incomes below the poverty level.
- The number of Franklin County aliens (all recipients who were not citizens) who received Medicaid assistance from the Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services increased 121.1 percent between 2000 and 2005, from 4,618 to 10,212.
- The share of all Franklin County births that were to immigrant mothers has more than tripled between 1990 and 2002, increasing from 4.6 percent to 16.4 percent.
- From 2001 to 2004, the number of immigrant children and youth in Franklin County school districts increased by 29.2 percent, from 3,475 to 4,492.
- Franklin County has been absorbing an increasingly large share (70 percent in 2004) of the total humanitarian arrivals to Ohio.
- Columbus has seen a recent influx of secondary Somali Bantu migrants.

Programs, Services, and Resources for Franklin County Immigrants and Refugees

CRP and CRIS surveyed 29 state and local agencies that represent a cross-section of major funders and providers of services for Franklin County immigrants and refugees. This included organizations and programs that specifically serve immigrants and refugees, as well as “mainstream” programs and service systems that serve immigrants and refugees within their overall client population. Data were received from 18 organizations (that responded to most of the survey sections), a total of 62 percent of those surveyed. Seven other organizations responded by indicating that the survey was not applicable to their organization or they did not collect the data requested. Three of these seven organizations did answer the questions on service needs and gaps. Four organizations did not complete the survey.

Key Points

- The varying degrees of completeness in the survey responses reflect the limited availability of data on the Franklin County immigrant and refugee populations.
- Determining eligibility for programs and services is complex due to the interaction of the immigration and welfare laws, the differences in eligibility for various federal and state programs, and lack of federal guidance in interpreting the laws.
- Of the 46 programs that serve immigrants or refugees, the largest number provide health or employment services.
- Many programs that receive federal funds are not permitted to provide services to undocumented immigrants.
- There are not sufficient data available to accurately calculate the amount of assistance available to a typical immigrant or refugee household or the cost of providing services to these groups.
- Somalia was the country of origin of service recipients most frequently identified. Others were Mexico, Ethiopia, other African countries, and the former Soviet Union.
- Most survey respondents collect a service recipient's social security number, address, employment status, and immigration status. Few collect an immigrant's or refugee's date of arrival or Alien Number.
- Organizations identified language instruction, employment, culturally appropriate services, health care, acculturation, and language interpretation as service gaps for immigrants and refugees.
- Funding for immigrant and refugee services in Franklin County totaled \$6.8 million in 2004 – 29.4 percent from federal funding, 55.8 percent from local public funding, and 14.7 percent from philanthropic sources.
- The highest percentages of funding for immigrant and refugee programs in Franklin County go to education and employment programs.

■ Population and Cost Projections

If current trends and policies continue, it is estimated that –

- The U.S. foreign-born population will increase by 25.1 percent between 2000 and 2010.
- The number of humanitarian immigrants will increase substantially (between 100 to 250 percent) compared to recent years.
- The Franklin County foreign-born population will grow at the rate of 9,000 persons annually over the next 5 years and will reach 129,500 in 2008.
- The number of alien Medicaid recipients served by FCDJFS will increase at the rate of 2,500 persons annually over the next 5 years and will reach nearly 18,000 by 2008.

- The number of immigrant and refugee students in Franklin County school districts will increase by 325 annually, reaching about 5,800 students in 2008.

There is a need not only to improve services for the existing immigrant population, but also to be better prepared for the impacts of immigration in the future. However, international migration to the U.S. is largely determined by national immigration law and public policy, and thus migration patterns are almost impossible to predict accurately.

A goal of this research was to determine the cost to the community of providing services for the new immigrant and refugee population. However, CRP discovered that, generally, these populations are receiving the same services, based on eligibility, as other Franklin County residents. In some cases, there is a cost to service providers when program capacity has to be increased to accommodate population growth. Additional research is needed to determine the typical cost to each of the major community organizations of providing services to immigrants and refugees.

1. Introduction

■ Project Overview

Since the mid-1990s, Franklin County has become the home of thousands of Lawful Permanent Residents, refugees/asylees, and undocumented immigrants. Most are Somali, Hispanic, Asian, or residents of the former Soviet Union. These groups are settling in Franklin County both as an initial destination from their country of origin (*primary arrivals*) and as they move from other U.S. locations (*secondary arrivals*). These new residents often require a variety of services, including public assistance, housing, English as a second language instruction, employment services, and other human services until they become self-sufficient. Franklin County, through its various departments and agencies, is a provider and funder of many of these services.

The Franklin County Board of Commissioners and the Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services (FCDJFS) were interested in learning more about these populations, the array of resources available to immigrants and refugees/asylees in Franklin County, and the cost of meeting their needs. FCDJFS is the county agency that administers federal and state public assistance programs, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Food Stamps, Medicaid, and subsidized child care.

Community Research Partners (CRP) was asked to undertake research, in collaboration with Community Refugee and Immigration Services (CRIS), to provide data on (1) the number, profile, and projections of persons in key immigrant and refugee groups; (2) the source, type, and amount of funding and services available to assist immigrants and refugees; and (3) the estimated costs of providing immigrant and refugee services in the community. A secondary goal of the research was to learn more about the availability of data on immigrant and refugee populations and to identify data gaps.

■ Research Methodology

Data for this report came from the following sources: (1) review of national literature; (2) national, state, and local social and demographic indicator data; (3) CRP research and databases, including *What Matters: United Way of Central Ohio Community Assessment 2004*, *United Way of Central Ohio 2003 Racial Disparities Report*, and the Central Ohio Community Indicators Database; and (4) a survey of key organizations providing or funding programs and services for immigrants and refugees in Franklin County.

This report represents a starting point in researching the characteristics and needs of the immigrant and refugee population in Franklin County. It focuses on gathering data from published reports, funders, service systems, and major program providers. The scope of this project did not include collecting data from grassroots organizations or directly from immigrants and refugees, although FCDJFS, CRP, and CRIS recognize that they are potential sources of valuable information for future research.

Review of National Literature

Community Research Partners and Community Refugee and Immigration Services reviewed national literature on immigrants and refugees, including reports and information from websites. The literature review provides a national context for Franklin County trends, information about the U.S. immigration process, and national data on immigrant and refugee populations.

National, State, and Local Indicator Data

The following were key sources of demographic and social indicator data describing immigrant and refugee populations at the national, state, and local levels:

- **U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)**, formerly known as the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) – national immigration trends
- **U.S. Census, Current Population Survey, and New Immigrants Survey Pilot (NIS-P)** – social and economic characteristics of the national immigrant population
- **U.S. Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Census 2000, and the American Community Survey 2003** – characteristics of the foreign-born population in Franklin County, including those who are not citizens
- **Policy research organizations**, including the Urban Institute, Wilder Research Center, and the Brookings Institution – information on characteristics of immigrant populations and migration and mobility patterns
- **State Office of Refugee Services, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services** – data on refugees arriving in Ohio

Data on Programs, Services, and Resources

Data on programs and services for Franklin County immigrants and refugees were collected from the following sources:

- **Ohio Department of Education** – Franklin County school district data
- **Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services (FCDJFS)** – numbers, nationality, and trends related to aliens receiving direct client services from the department's public assistance programs
- **Franklin County Immigrant and Refugee Organization Capacity Building Initiative** – list of grassroots organizations
- **Community Research Partners** – inventory of funding in Franklin County for immigrant and refugee programs

Survey of State and Local Agencies

CRP and CRIS surveyed 29 state and local agencies that represent a cross-section of major funders and providers of services for Franklin County immigrants and refugees. Included were organizations and programs that specifically serve immigrants and refugees, as well as “mainstream” programs and service systems that serve immigrants and refugees within their overall client population.

The goal of the survey was to identify (1) programs and services providing assistance to immigrants and refugees; (2) the number of immigrant and refugee clients served and their nationalities; (3) the type of documentation collected on the immigration status and demographic characteristics of service recipients; (4) funding sources, amounts, and eligibility requirements for programs serving immigrants and refugees; and (5) service gaps and unmet needs.

■ Terminology

The following is an overview of key terms used in this report. The report includes data from a variety of sources, some of which use different terms and definitions for population groups. These terms are defined in more detail in Section 2, the Glossary, and other sections of the report as applicable.

- **Alien**—any person not a citizen or national of the United States.
- **Immigrant**—a foreign national lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States. Immigrants are classified into four major categories: Lawful Permanent Residents, humanitarian immigrants, undocumented immigrants, and nonimmigrants.
- **Lawful Permanent Resident/Legal Immigrant**—a person not a citizen of the U.S. who is living in the U.S. under legally recognized and lawfully recorded permanent residence as an immigrant.
- **Humanitarian Immigrant**—a refugee, asylee, Cuban/Haitian entrant, Amerasian, or victim of trafficking who is admitted to the U.S. on a limited basis for political and humanitarian concerns.
- **Undocumented Immigrant**—a foreign national in the U.S. without the permission of the federal government.
- **Nonimmigrant**—a visitor or temporary resident/worker in the United States. Nonimmigrants can include tourists, students, and aliens visiting family members.
- **Naturalization/Naturalized Citizen**—naturalization refers to the conferring, by any means, of citizenship upon a person after birth. A Naturalized Citizen is a foreign national who has been granted citizenship.
- **Not a Citizen**—a term used by the U.S. Census Bureau to describe a resident born outside the U.S. who is not a citizen.
- **Foreign Born**—a term used by the U.S. Census Bureau to describe a resident born outside the U.S., including both naturalized U.S. citizens and those who are not citizens.
- **Adjustment to Immigrant Status**—procedure allowing certain aliens already in the U.S. to apply for immigrant status. Aliens admitted to the U.S. in a nonimmigrant or other category may have their status changed to that of Lawful Permanent Resident if they are eligible to receive an immigrant visa.
- **Green Card**—Permanent Resident Card, which is evidence of status as a Lawful Permanent Resident with a right to live and work permanently in the U.S.

1. Introduction

- **Diversity Lottery**—a lottery for people who come from countries with low rates of immigration to the United States. The Diversity Lottery makes 55,000 immigrant visas available to these immigrants and their families every year.
- **Migration**—moves that cross jurisdictional boundaries; *domestic migration* is movement within the United States; *in-migration* is movement into one place from another place within the nation; *out-migration* is movement out of one place to another place within the nation; *secondary migration* is movement within the U.S. of foreign-born migrants after their initial arrival.

Table 1: Components of the Foreign-Born Not-a-Citizen Population

Immigrants		Nonimmigrants	Undocumented Immigrants
Humanitarian Immigrants	Nonhumanitarian Immigrants/Lawful Permanent Residents		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Refugees▪ Asylees▪ Cuban and Haitian entrants▪ Certain Amerasians▪ Victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Employment based▪ Family based▪ Adoption▪ Diversity lottery▪ Immigrant religious workers▪ Physicians in underserved areas▪ Registry▪ Amnesty▪ Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Foreign government officials▪ Foreign media representatives▪ Visitors▪ Temporary workers▪ Intercompany transferees▪ Students▪ Religious workers▪ Victims of certain crimes▪ Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Those who entered the country without valid documents, including people crossing the Southwestern border clandestinely▪ Those who entered with valid visas but overstayed their visas' expiration or otherwise violated the terms of their admission

Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Census Data—Caveats

The census uses the term “foreign born” to refer to anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth. This includes naturalized U.S. citizens, Lawful Permanent Residents (immigrants), temporary migrants (e.g., students, workers), humanitarian immigrants (e.g., refugees), and undocumented persons present in the United States. The only distinction that the Census makes with regard to status is to indicate whether the individual is a naturalized citizen or not a citizen.

The differentiation among statuses is paramount, if policy makers and service providers wish to assess the impact and the needs of each of these populations in the host community. For example, there is a major difference between the needs of temporary migrants (such as students) and populations who were forced to flee their countries due to humanitarian reasons (such as refugees). In addition, the U.S. Census reported undercounting undocumented immigrants as well as some legal immigrants in 1990 and 2000 by 15 to 20 percent. The data available in the U.S. Census illustrate the diversity

and ethnic descent of the U.S. population, but they do not differentiate among the immigration statuses of this population.

■ Format of the Report

The report is divided into the following sections:

1. **Introduction**—Project overview, methodology, explanation of terminology, and caveats about the data
2. **The U.S. Immigration Program and Population Trends**—Information about the immigration process, related legislation, numerical limits on numbers of refugees and immigrants, and national trends in the immigrant population
3. **Profile of the U.S. Immigrant and Foreign-Born Population**—Overview of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of immigrants and foreign-born persons in the United States; description of the migration and mobility patterns of these populations
4. **Ohio and Franklin County Immigrant Population Trends**—Demographics of immigrants and refugees in Ohio and Franklin County.
5. **Programs, Services, and Resources for Immigrants and Refugees**—Summary of programs and services provided by federal, state, and local programs to assist immigrants and refugees; discussion of data from the survey of key agencies
6. **Population Projections**—Immigrant and refugee population projections and cost assumptions for programs and services for these populations
7. **Appendices**—References, glossary of terms, detailed Census estimates of Franklin County foreign-born population by country of origin, and detailed tables of survey findings

■ Caveats about Accuracy

CRP and CRIS have been very careful in collecting, analyzing, and presenting data from a variety of sources to prepare this report. Although they have judged the data to be reliable, it was not possible to authenticate all data. If careful readers of the report discover data errors or typographical errors, CRP and CRIS welcome their feedback.

■ About the Project Team

Community Research Partners is a nonprofit partnership of United Way of Central Ohio, the City of Columbus, and the John Glenn Institute at The Ohio State University. CRP provides leadership and expertise in measurement, evaluation, and research that advance human services and community development policy and practice, in order to inform positive community change.

Community Refugee and Immigration Services is a private nonprofit organization funded by diverse government and private sources that provides a wide variety of direct services to refugees and immigrants of all national origins.

2. The U.S. Immigration Program and Population Trends

This section reviews the process of accepting immigrants to the United States and the history of U.S. immigration and legislation related to immigrants and refugees. It depicts trends in three categories of immigrant populations – Lawful Permanent Residents, humanitarian immigrants, and undocumented immigrants.



Key Point:

U.S. law defines four major categories of immigrants: Lawful Permanent Residents, humanitarian immigrants, undocumented immigrants, and nonimmigrants.

■ History of U.S. Immigration

The U.S. has a long and deeply rooted tradition of accepting immigrants from various parts of the world. During colonial times and nearly a century after the American Revolution, Americans encouraged free and open immigration. Unlimited immigration provided the citizens and labor needed to build a nation (U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1991).

Most early immigrants came from Northern Europe: from Britain, France, Scandinavia and the Low Countries.¹ In the 1800s, immigrants came to the U.S. for a variety of reasons, including war, unemployment, famine, and political revolutions across Europe. In addition, the industrialization of Europe increased the proportion of unskilled and general laborers migrating to the U.S.

Beginning in 1880, the number of immigrants to the U.S. increased dramatically, a trend that continued until World War I. At the same time, due to the changing European economy, the source of immigrants shifted from Northwestern to Southern and Eastern Europe – from countries such as Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Italy, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, and Turkey.

As the annual number of immigrants rose and economic conditions worsened in some areas, many states began to insist on stricter control of immigration. The 1882 Immigration Act made the regulation of immigration a duty of the federal government. In the Immigration Act of 1891, Congress created the Office of Immigration, the predecessor of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the present-day U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). The 1891 law also ordered deportation for those who entered unlawfully. Between 1900 and 1920, the U.S. admitted 14.5 million immigrants, the greatest number since the nation's founding. By the 1920s Congress established the quota system to impose strict limits on the number of immigrants admitted yearly. During the 1930s, increasing use of deportation supplemented the quota system in reducing the U.S. immigrant population.

¹Denotes the area formed by the present-day Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Northwest of France

During World War II, heightened security concerns led the INS to detain enemy aliens (Germans, Italians, and Japanese) and to identify and monitor the U.S. alien population. In an effort to reduce the labor shortage resulting from the war, INS started the temporary workers program to get seasonal workers from neighboring countries such as Mexico. The eligibility for naturalization was extended to Chinese immigrants, natives of India, and the Philippines. Naturalization increased during the war, earned by immigrants serving in the U.S. armed forces. The onset of the cold war and the Korean War influenced the admission of refugees to the U.S. to provide relief to people fleeing war-ravaged areas or communist regimes such as Hungary, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Poland, China, Cambodia, Laos, Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam.

■ Legislative History

Although immigrant integration occurs at the local level through schools, civic activities, government agencies, and other local institutions, federal policies can either facilitate or seriously hamper this process (Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees, 2004). Congress continuously considers legislation that affects the social and civic needs of immigrants/refugees, their family members who are abroad, and the hosting communities. Figure 1 presents the recent history of U.S. legislative policy pertaining to this population.

Figure 1: Legislative History of U.S. Immigration

<p>IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION ACT 1924</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited the number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 2 percent of the number of persons from that country who were already living in the U.S. ▪ Established the National Origins Quota System, which resulted in biased admissions favoring northern and western Europeans. <p>DISPLACED PERSONS ACT (DPA) 1948</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permitted Europeans displaced by the aftermath of World War II to enter the United States outside of immigration quotas. <p>THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT 1950</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Passed over President Harry Truman's veto; barred admission to any foreigner who is a Communist or who might engage in activities "which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or would endanger the welfare or safety of the United States." <p>REFUGEE RELIEF ACT 1953</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extended refugee status to non-Europeans. ▪ Amendment in 1954 established entry into the U.S. for people fleeing Communist regimes such as those in Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Korea, China, and Cuba. <p>IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT (INA) 1965</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repealed the National Origins Quota System and gave priority to family reunification. ▪ Established a seven-category preference system based on family unification and skills. ▪ Set a 20,000 per country limit for Eastern Hemisphere. ▪ Imposed a ceiling on immigration from the Western Hemisphere for the first time. 	<p>REFUGEE ACT 1980</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enacted in response to the boat people fleeing Vietnam; granted asylum to politically oppressed refugees. ▪ Set up the first permanent and systematic procedure for admitting refugees. ▪ Removed refugees as a category from preference system. ▪ Defined refugee according to international versus ideological standards. ▪ Established a process of domestic resettlement. ▪ Codified asylum status. <p>AMERASIAN ACT 1982</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allowed immigration to the U.S. of certain Amerasian children. In order to qualify for benefits under this law, an alien must have been born in Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam after December 31, 1950, and before October 22, 1982, and have been fathered by a U.S. citizen. ▪ Any person filing the petition must either be 18 years of age or older or be an emancipated minor. In addition, a corporation incorporated in the U.S. may file the petition on the alien's behalf. ▪ The petition must be filed with the Service Office having jurisdiction over the place of the alien's intended residence in the U.S. or with the overseas Service Office having jurisdiction over the alien's residence abroad. <p>IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL ACT (IRCA) 1986</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gave amnesty to approximately 3 million undocumented residents and provided punishments for employers who hire undocumented workers. ▪ Increased border enforcement.
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Source: "Landmarks in Immigration History," 2005

Figure 1 (Continued): Legislative History of U.S. Immigration

<p>THE IMMIGRATION ACT 1990</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Increased the number of immigrants allowed into the U.S. each year by 40 percent.▪ Tripled employment based on immigration, emphasizing skills.▪ Created diversity admissions category.▪ Established temporary protected status for those in the U.S. jeopardized by armed conflict and natural disasters in their native countries. <p>THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM AND IMMIGRATION RESPONSIBILITY ACT 1996</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Strengthened border enforcement and made it more difficult to gain asylum. Established income requirements for sponsors of legal immigrants. <p>THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION ACT 1996</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Restricted access of documented immigrants and refugees arriving in the U.S. on or after August 22, 1996 to a wide range of government programs such as Food Stamps, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, Medicare, assisted housing, and educational grants.▪ Also required the Immigration and Naturalization Service to establish a verification system to determine the eligibility of immigrants for most federal public benefits.▪ Cut off SSI benefits to alien refugees and those granted political asylum after 7 years from the date they were admitted to the U.S.	<p>VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT 2000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provided that noncitizens, regardless of their immigration status, who are victims of “severe forms of trafficking in persons in the U.S.” shall be eligible for federal and state benefits and services, including SSI, to the same extent that refugees are eligible for such benefits and services.▪ “Severe forms of trafficking in persons in the U.S.” is defined as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age; or(b) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. <p>UNITING AND STRENGTHENING AMERICA BY PROVIDING APPROPRIATE TOOLS REQUIRED TO INTERCEPT AND OBSTRUCT TERRORISM ACT 2001</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Enacted in response to the September 11 attacks, the law has had a significant impact on border and immigration policies. In fact, the U.S. halted its refugee resettlement program immediately following the September 11 attacks and did not admit any refugees until the government concluded a security review of the resettlement program and issued new security-related procedures. <p>THE IMMIGRATION REFORM ACT 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The only initiative introduced to date that included all three components necessary for comprehensive immigration reform: family reunification through family backlog reduction, a new temporary worker program, and access to an earned income adjustment for eligible people already living and working in the United States.▪ Provided funding to the Department of Homeland Security for the purposes of increasing border security, conducting criminal background checks on visa applicants, and identifying undocumented workers and foreign individuals living in the U.S.
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■ The Legal Immigration Process



Key Point:

U.S. law defines four major categories of immigrants: Lawful Permanent Residents, humanitarian immigrants, undocumented immigrants, and nonimmigrants.

Immigrants, as defined by U.S. immigration law, are foreign nationals lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States. Immigrants to the U.S. are generally classified into four major categories: (1) Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs), (2) humanitarian immigrants, (3) undocumented immigrants, and (4) nonimmigrants. Appendix B provides additional subclassifications in each category. Visitors or temporary residents/workers are considered nonimmigrants and are not included in this research.

Foreign nationals can follow one of two paths to become Lawful Permanent Residents depending on their residence at the time of application:

- Those living abroad apply for an immigrant visa at a consular office of the Department of State. Once issued a visa, they may seek entry into the United States. When approved for admission at a port of entry, they become legal immigrants.
- Foreign nationals already living in the U.S., including certain undocumented immigrants, temporary workers, foreign students, and refugees, file an application for adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services of the Department of Homeland Security. Adjustment of status applicants are granted lawful permanent residence at the time their applications are approved.

New legal immigrants are automatically authorized to work and receive Permanent Resident Cards (“green cards”) soon after becoming Lawful Permanent Residents.

U.S. law gives preferential immigration status to persons with a close family relationship with a U.S. citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident (family sponsored), persons with needed job skills (employment based), or persons who qualify as refugees or asylees. Other categories usually account for few admissions (see Appendix C) (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2004).

■ Numerical Limits



Key Point:

There are annual limits for certain categories of immigrants, although some major categories are exempt from the limits.

The Immigration Act of 1990 specified a worldwide level of immigration for certain categories of immigrants, with an annual limit that can range between 421,000 and 675,000 depending on admissions in the previous year. These categories and their limits

include family-sponsored preferences (226,000 to 480,000), employment-based preferences (140,000), and diversity immigrants² (55,000).

In practice, immigration usually totals much more than the specified annual limit because some immigrant groups are exempt from the limits. These categories include the following (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2004):

- Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens;
- Refugee and asylee adjustments;
- Certain parolees from the Soviet Union and Indochina;
- Cancellation of removal;³ and
- Foreign nationals who applied for adjustment of status after having unlawfully resided in the U.S. since January 1, 1982, and certain special agricultural workers. (Most recipients of this status gained permanent resident status in fiscal years 1989-92.)

■ National Population Trends



Key Point:

More than 700,000 immigrants were admitted to the U.S. in 2003, and 1.2 million applications are awaiting security checks.

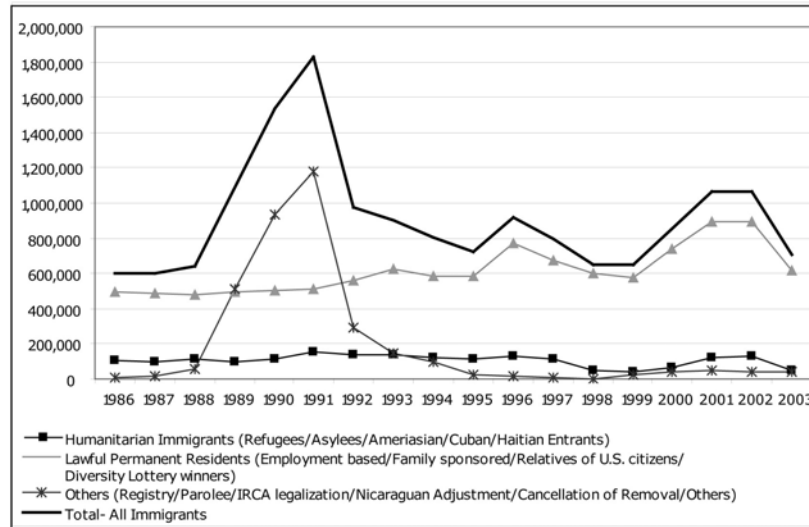
From 1986 to 2003, 16.4 million immigrants were admitted to the United States. After peaking at 1.8 million in 1991, the annual number of immigrants admitted decreased by 61.4 percent to 705,827 in 2003. From 1989 to 1992, immigration numbers spiked when over 2.6 million former undocumented immigrants gained permanent resident status through the legalization provisions of the Immigration and Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 (Figures 2 and 3) (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2004).

Since 2001, the number of immigrants granted Lawful Permanent Resident status has been affected by an application backlog caused primarily by security checks. At the end of fiscal year 2003, there were 1.2 million adjustment of status cases pending a decision by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

²Each year, the Diversity Lottery (DV) Program makes 55,000 immigrant visas available through a lottery to people who come from countries with low rates of immigration to the U.S. The recipients are also allowed to bring their spouses and any unmarried children under the age of 21 to the U.S.

³A discretionary benefit adjusting an alien's status from that of deportable alien to one lawfully admitted for permanent residence. Application for cancellation of removal is made during the course of a hearing before an immigration judge.

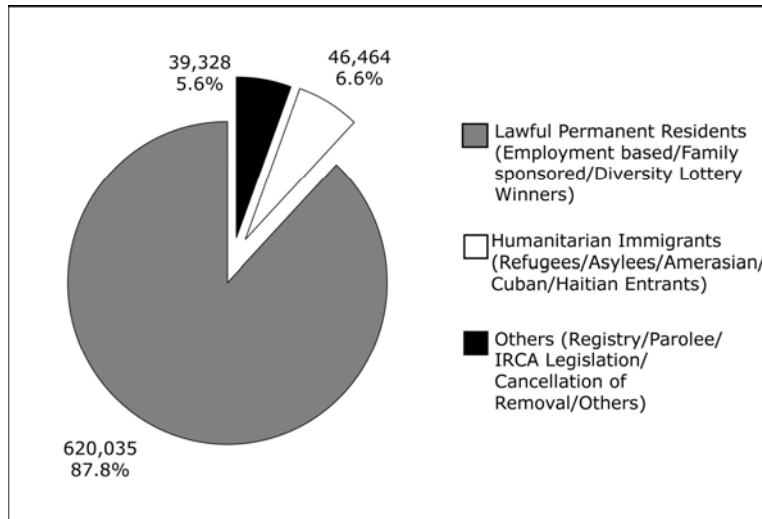
**Figure 2: U.S. Legal Immigration by Class of Admission
FY1986 to FY2003**



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2004

**Figure 3: Legal Immigrants Admitted to the U.S.
by Selected Class of Admission, FY 2003**

(n=705,827)



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2004

An average of 823,000 immigrants have been admitted annually to the U.S. over the past 10 years (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2004). Lawful Permanent Residents accounted for 84.4 percent of the total, and humanitarian immigrants made up 11.5 percent (Table 2).

**Table 2: Legal Immigrants Admitted to the U.S.
by Selected Class of Admission**

Class of Admission	Annual Average (1994-2003)	Percent of Total
Humanitarian Immigrants	94,221	11.5
Lawful Permanent Residents	693,988	84.4
Others	34,178	4.1
Total—All Immigrants	822,386	100.0

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2004

Lawful Permanent Residents



Key Point:

Of the estimated 11.5 million LPRs in the U.S., most immigrate for work or to rejoin family members. More than one in four are from Mexico.

A Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR), or legal immigrant, is a person who is not a citizen of the U.S. residing in the U.S. under legally recognized and lawfully recorded permanent residence as an immigrant. Also known as “Permanent Resident Alien,” “Resident Alien Permit Holder,” and “Green Card Holder,”⁴ a majority in this category (four of five) immigrate for work or to rejoin family members. Humanitarian entrants and some nonimmigrants are eligible for adjustment to LPR status if they meet specific requirements.

There were an estimated 11.5 million LPRs in the U.S. in 2003. Of these, 7.9 million were eligible for naturalization.⁵ Mexico was the leading country of origin, with 27 percent, or 3.1 million LPRs (Rytina, 2005).

Of the total number of immigrants admitted to the U.S. in 2003, 620,035 were LPRs (87.8 percent) (Figure 3). Of these, 29.4 percent were from North America; 33.1 percent from Asia; 11.2 percent from Europe; 7.5 percent from South America, and 5.8 percent from Africa (Rytina, 2005; U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2004).

⁴A Permanent Resident Card, commonly known as a Green Card, is evidence of status as a Lawful Permanent Resident with a right to live and work permanently in the United States. It is also evidence of registration in accordance with U.S. immigration laws. The Permanent Resident Card is also called Form I-551.

⁵The estimated Lawful Permanent Resident population eligible to naturalize was calculated based on year of admission for permanent residence and class of admission. Most LPRs are required to meet a 5-year residency requirement for naturalization. Spouses of U.S. citizens are eligible in 3 years. There are several other exceptions to the 5-year residency requirement, most of which affect small numbers of immigrants.

Humanitarian Immigrants



Key Point:

The number of humanitarian immigrants admitted to the U.S. varies greatly from year to year. On average, 98,000 are admitted annually.

Humanitarian immigrants are refugees, asylees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, Amerasians, and certain victims of trafficking who are admitted to the U.S. on a limited basis for political and humanitarian concerns (Figure 4). Humanitarian concerns may include being unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution or being a victim of trafficking. These immigrants must be admissible under U.S. law and not be firmly resettled in another country. Special humanitarian concern generally applies to refugees with relatives residing in the U.S., refugees whose status as refugees has occurred as a result of their association with the U.S., and refugees who have a close tie to the U.S. because of their U.S. education or employment by the U.S. government. In addition, “the U.S. admits a share of refugees determined by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to be in need of resettlement in a third country outside the region from which they have fled” (Office of Refugee Resettlement, 1999, n.p.). Figure 4 provides legal definitions for various categories of humanitarian immigrants.

Figure 4: Humanitarian Immigrant Categories⁶

<p>A Refugee is any person outside his or her country of nationality who is unable or unwilling to return to that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution. Persecution or the fear thereof may be based on the alien’s race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. People with no nationality must be outside their country of last habitual residence to qualify as a refugee. Refugees are exempt from numerical limitation (though worldwide ceilings by geographic area are set annually by the President) and are eligible to adjust to lawful permanent residence after 1 year of continuous presence in the United States. Although these aliens are considered nonimmigrants when initially admitted to the United States, refugees are not included in nonimmigrant admission data.</p> <p>An Asylee has the same legal definition as a refugee except that asylees come to the U.S. on their own, then seek asylum. Asylum seekers must argue their case through a judicial or administrative process in which they are either accepted, denied, or ordered deported.</p>	<p>Amerasians (Vietnam) are aliens born in Vietnam after January 1, 1962, and before January 1, 1976, if they were fathered by a U.S. citizen. Spouses, children, and parents or guardians may accompany the alien.</p> <p>Cuban/Haitian Entrants is the status accorded (1) Cubans who entered illegally or were paroled into the United States between April 15, 1980, and October 10, 1980, and (2) Haitians who entered illegally or were paroled into the country before January 1, 1981. Cubans and Haitians meeting these criteria who have continuously resided in the United States since before January 1, 1982, and who were known to Immigration before that date, may adjust to permanent residence under a provision of the Immigration Control and Reform Act of 1986.</p> <p>Victims of trafficking encompasses victims of “all acts involved in the transport, harboring, or sale of persons within national or across international borders through coercion, force, kidnapping, deception or fraud, for purposes of placing persons in situations of forced labor or services, such as forced prostitution, domestic servitude, debt bondage or other slavery-like practices.”</p>
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Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

⁶See Appendix for other immigrant classifications.

Since 1975, the U.S. has resettled 2.4 million refugees. Nearly 77 percent are either Indochinese or citizens of the former Soviet Union. The U.S. has had strong humanitarian and foreign policy interests in these two groups during the past 3 decades. Since the enactment of the Refugee Act of 1980, annual admissions figures have ranged from 61,000 in 1983 to a high of 207,000 in 1980. The average number admitted annually since 1980 is 98,000 (Office of Refugee Resettlement, 2002). In 2003, President Bush signed the Presidential Determination, setting the proposed ceiling for refugees accepted into the U.S. for 2004 at 70,000. The regional allocation is 25,000 refugees from Africa, 13,000 from Europe and Central Asia, 6,500 from East Asia, 3,500 from Latin America, and 2,000 from East/South Asia. The remaining 20,000 can be allocated when needed. The ceiling has remained unchanged for the last 2 years, though final admittance numbers for those years have been well short of the ceiling.

In 2003, nearly 7 percent of all the immigrants admitted to the U.S. (46,464) were humanitarian immigrants (Figure 3). Of these, 34,496 were refugees, markedly lower than the 115,832 admitted in 2002. Additionally, 10,431 asylees, 120 Amerasians, 1,414 Haitian refugees, and 3 Cuban/Haitian entrants were admitted to the U.S. in 2003. Of the refugees and asylees, 38.5 percent were from Europe, including 17.1 percent from the former Soviet Union. The countries of origin of the largest numbers of refugees and asylees were the former Soviet Union (7,672), Cuba (7,047), Bosnia-Herzegovina (5,847), Somalia (2,157), Iran (2,030), Vietnam (1,581), India (1,517), Serbia and Montenegro (1,513), Ethiopia (1,225), and Iraq (1,223).

Undocumented Immigrants



Key Point:

There were an estimated 10.4 million undocumented immigrants in the U.S. in 2004. They represent one of every four foreign-born residents.

Undocumented immigrants are immigrants in the U.S. without the permission of the federal government. These include foreign-born persons who entered the U.S. without inspection, or those who violated the terms of a temporary admission and have not acquired Lawful Permanent Resident status or gained temporary protection against removal by applying for an immigration benefit.

There were an estimated 10.4 million undocumented immigrants in the U.S. in 2004, based on the March 2004 Current Population Survey and other data sources. They represented 29 percent of the total U.S. foreign-born population. Mexicans make up over half of undocumented immigrants, 57 percent of the total, or about 5.9 million. Another 2.5 million (24 percent) were from other Latin American countries. About 9 percent were from Asia, 6 percent from Europe and Canada, and 4 percent from the rest of the world (Passel, Capps, and Fix, 2004). It is estimated that the number of undocumented immigrants grew by an annual average of 350,000 persons between 1990 and 2000 (U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 2003).

Nonimmigrants

Nonimmigrants enter the U.S. for a specific purpose and for a temporary period of time, for example, students, tourists, temporary workers, and business visitors. They must have a permanent residence abroad. In 2003, 27.8 million nonimmigrants were admitted to the U.S. Of these, 1.4 million were either students or temporary workers (including spouses and children). Since nonimmigrants are considered visitors or temporary residents/workers, they are not eligible for public assistance and services. This group is not a focus of this research.

3. Profile of the U.S. Immigrant and Foreign-Born Population

This section describes the demographic and mobility characteristics of the U.S. immigrant and foreign-born population, including education, employment, English proficiency, housing, and children's status.

■ Profile of the Immigrant Population



Key Point:

Demographic, economic, and social characteristics differ significantly by immigrant status.

The New Immigrant Survey (NIS),⁷ a panel survey of a nationally representative sample of legal immigrants to the U.S., provides information about immigrants' schooling, labor market experiences, and English language skill by their class of admission. For the 1996 pilot survey, 1,500 persons were selected at random from all new immigrants age 18 and over who received their green cards during July and August of 1996.

Years of Schooling



Key Point:

Some groups of immigrants have higher levels of educational attainment than the native-born U.S. population, whereas other groups have much less.

The results of the NIS survey indicate that, compared with native-born U.S. citizens, new legal immigrants included a higher percentage of individuals who have attended graduate school (21.0 percent versus 7.7 percent), as well as a higher percentage with fewer than 9 years of schooling (20.0 percent versus 6.0 percent).

Years of schooling differ significantly by class of admission and country of origin (Table 3). Immigrants who qualified under the employment provisions of the law, because their skills were in high demand in the U.S., had the highest level of schooling (16.1 years). This figure is much higher than the U.S. native-born population (13.0 years). Refugees and asylees were less educated compared to those admitted under some of the other admission classes. Both in the full NIS sample and in the Mexican and Chinese subsample, those in the employment-based category had the highest schooling levels, whereas those admitted as "parents of U.S. citizens" had the lowest levels (Jasso, Massey, Rosenzweig, and Smith, 2000).

⁷The New Immigrant Survey (NIS) – has a prospective-retrospective design in which large (n=11,000) probability samples were drawn from new cohorts of Lawful Permanent Resident aliens, using the administrative records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Sampled immigrants are interviewed immediately after admission to permanent resident status and re-interviewed periodically thereafter; information will also be obtained about and from their children, both the immigrant children they brought with them and the U.S. citizen children born to them in the United States.

Table 3: Mean Years of Schooling Completed by Immigrants 25 and Over

Class of Admission	All Immigrants	Born in Mexico	Born in China/ Hong Kong, Taiwan
Spouse of a U.S. Citizen	13.5	12.9	12.3
Parent of a U.S. Citizen	7.4	4.2	11.6
Sibling of a U.S. Citizen: Principal and Spouse	13.5	7.5	14.2
Employment: Principal and Spouse	16.1	16.0	17.6
Refugee/Asylee: Principal and Spouse	12.8		
Diversity: Principal and Spouse	14.7		
Other	11.2	7.4	13.4
Immigrants with some EWI ⁸ experience	10.5		
All Immigrants 25 and over	12.7	8.9	14.6

Mean years of schooling completed among native-born Americans was 13.0 in 1996. (Source: Current Population Survey)

Source: Jasso, Massey, Rosenzweig, and Smith, 2000

Employment and Wages



Key Point:

The annual earnings of male refugees/asylees are below the poverty rate.

There are large differences in employment rates and U.S. earnings among immigrants who enter under different visa categories (Table 4). Immigrants and their spouses who were admitted in the employment category have high employment rates and earnings. Refugees and parents or siblings of U.S. citizens have the lowest earnings and employment rates (Jasso, Massey, Rosenzweig, and Smith, 2000).

Undocumented workers earn considerably less than working U.S. citizens. About two-thirds of undocumented workers earn less than twice the minimum wage, compared with only one-third of all workers. Nearly all of the undocumented men are in the labor force. Their labor-force participation rate (96 percent) is greater than men who are legal immigrants or who are U.S. citizens, because undocumented men are younger and less likely to be disabled, retired, or in school (Passel, Capps, and Fix, 2004).

⁸Respondents classified as Entering without Inspection (EWI) experience met one of two criteria: Their first trip to the U.S. was without legal documents and/or they adjusted to permanent resident status from EWI status. This information was obtained through the retrospective information on legal immigrants, some of whom were illegal previously.

Table 4: Employment Rates and Annual Earnings of New Immigrants by Gender

Class of Admission	Men		Women	
	Percent employed	Median Earnings	Percent employed	Median Earnings
Spouse of a U.S. Citizen	89.7	\$18,000	47.9	\$16,640
Parent of a U.S. Citizen	29.2	\$16,640	6.2	\$10,400
Sibling of a U.S. Citizen: Principal and Spouse	47.6	\$12,844	35.0	\$13,280
Employment: Principal	94.8	\$36,400	95.1	\$35,100
Employment: Spouse	66.7	\$30,000	40.2	\$26,750
Refugee/Asylee: Principal and Spouse	61.2	\$13,220	61.4	\$10,712
Diversity: Principal and Spouse	61.5	\$15,600	52.4	\$11,336
Other	63.4	\$12,480	43.5	\$10,608
Immigrants with some EWI ⁸ experience	85.3	\$19,566 (mean)	43.0	\$18,673 (mean)
All Immigrants: Median Earnings	71.0	\$15,600	44.5	\$12,480
All Immigrants: Mean Earnings	71.0	\$24,317	44.5	\$23,835

Mean earnings for the entire U.S. labor force age 18 and above in 1995 were \$34,705 for men and \$20,570 for women. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1995)

Source: Jasso, Massey, Rosenzweig, and Smith, 2000

Proficiency in English

In a study of the immigrant population in Minnesota, Wilder Research Center (2000) found that “language” was by far the greatest concern of this population and a cause of stress related to being an immigrant.

Of all immigrants age 18-39 in 1996, 73.6 percent did not speak English “very well.” Employment-based admissions and spouses of U.S. citizens have the lowest proportion of persons with poor English language skills. Immigrants with the lowest English language proficiency were refugees/asylees and siblings of U.S. citizens (Table 5) (Jasso, Massey, Rosenzweig, and Smith, 2000).

Table 5: English Language Proficiency among New Immigrants Age 18-39

Class of Admission	Percentage Not Speaking English “Very Well”
Spouse of a U.S. Citizen	66.5
Sibling of a U.S. Citizen: Principal and Spouse	100.0
Employment: Principal and Spouse	58.3
Refugee/Asylee: Principal and Spouse	98.0
Diversity: Principal and Spouse	73.5
Other	78.9
Immigrants with some EWI⁸ experience	83.7
All Immigrants Age 18-39	73.6

Source: Jasso, Massey, Rosenzweig, and Smith, 2000

Housing

Compared to native-born Americans, a much larger share of immigrants with critical housing needs⁹ are low-to-moderate income working families (53 percent versus 30 percent) (Lipman, 2003). More than 50 percent of immigrant families with critical housing needs worked the equivalent of a full-time job.

Almost one-third of the immigrant families with critical housing needs come from Mexico. Immigrants are much more likely to be living in overcrowded housing conditions (more than one person per room) than native-born working families (15.2 percent versus 2.4 percent) (Lipman, 2003).

Children of Immigrants



Key Point:

Nearly 25 percent of U.S. births were to mothers who were foreign born, and 1 in 10 was an undocumented immigrant.

Immigrant families with children constitute an increasing proportion of the nation's low-income population. In 2000, one in four low-income children in the U.S. lived in an immigrant family. Three-quarters of these children were born in the U.S. and 80 percent were U.S. citizens (Capps, Passel, Perez-Lopez, and Fix, 2003).

In 2002, 23 percent of all births in the United States were to immigrant mothers (legal or illegal), compared to 15 percent in 1990, 9 percent in 1980, and 6 percent in 1970. Immigrants account for such a large percentage of births because they have somewhat higher fertility and are more likely to be in their reproductive years than natives.

According to the Center for Immigration Studies (Camarota, 2005), 383,000, or 42 percent, of births to immigrants are to illegal alien mothers. Births to undocumented immigrants accounted for nearly 1 of every 10 births in the U.S. in 2002.

Immigrant mothers have a much lower education level than native-born mothers. In 2002, 39 percent lacked a high school degree, compared to 17 percent of native-born mothers. Immigrants now account for 41 percent of all births to mothers without a high school diploma (Camarota, 2005).

Children of immigrants are significantly more likely to have two parents at home than are children of natives. However, children in immigrant families are generally in worse health, are twice as likely as children of natives to lack health insurance, more likely to have no usual source of medical care, four times as likely to live in crowded housing, and more likely to worry about or experience difficulty affording food (Table 6) (Capps, Passel, Perez-Lopez, and Fix, 2003). One-third of all children in the U.S. who are eligible for Medicaid but are not enrolled are children in immigrant and refugee families (National Immigration Law Center, 2004).

⁹"Critical housing needs" is defined as paying more than half of household income for housing and or living in severely dilapidated conditions (Lipman, 2003).

Table 6: Income and Health Status of Immigrant and Native Children

		Children of Immigrants (Percent)	Children of Natives (Percent)
Live in two-parent families		80	70
Live in low-income families	Single-parent families	72	61
	Two-parent families	44	22
Reported in fair or poor health	Ages 12-17	13	5
	Ages 6-11	7	3
	Ages 0-5	7	3
Lack health insurance		22	10
Have no usual source of medical care		14	10
Live in families that have difficulty affording food		37	27

Source: Capps, Passel, Perez-Lopez, and Fix, 2003

■ Profile of the Foreign-Born Population by Country of Origin

Census data on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the U.S. foreign-born population provide very different profiles based on the country of origin of a population group (Table 7). The foreign-born populations from Mexico and Somalia illustrate these differences. Somali immigrants are more likely than Mexican immigrants to be recent arrivals, younger, high school or college graduates, unemployed, and living below the poverty level. Compared to Somali immigrants, those from Mexico are more likely to have been in the United States longer and have a higher median family income and are less likely to be living below the poverty level.

3. Profile of the U.S. Immigrant and Foreign-Born Population

Table 7: Foreign-Born Population Profile by Country of Origin¹⁰
(includes both citizens and noncitizens)

	Cambodia	Ethiopia	India	Jordan	Liberia	Mexico	Somalia	Sierra Leone	Vietnam	Ukraine	U.S. Total
General Demographics											
Total population	136,980	69,530	1,022,550	46,795	39,030	9,177,458	35,760	20,830	988,175	275,155	281,421,906
Not a citizen	48.9%	67.5%	62.0%	39.9%	72.4%	77.5%	85.7%	69.8%	40.0%	54.4%	6.6%
Not a citizen, entered U.S. after 1990	12.3%	52.7%	48.5%	27.1%	53.2%	45.0%	81.6%	51.0%	29.6%	49.8%	4.7%
Speak English less than "very well"	66.9%	37.9%	27.2%	34.1%	9.5%	71.7%	61.3%	19.2%	69.8%	65.7%	8.1%
Moved from a different county/ state/abroad since 1995	19.4%	51.6%	49.9%	30.9%	47.8%	30.4%	75.3%	48.0%	24.9%	39.9%	21.0%
Median age (years)	37.7	33.7	35.4	36.9	35.6	31.5	26.1	37.0	36.9	43.5	35.3
Educational Attainment (25 years and older)											
Not a high school graduate	51.6%	15.9%	11.8%	19.2%	13.0%	70.2%	36.7%	14.5%	39.1%	19.7%	19.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.3%	29.5%	69.1%	32.8%	31.1%	4.2%	16.6%	31.3%	19.1%	40.9%	24.4%
Employment and Income											
Total population 16 years and over	131,670	63,890	950,575	43,680	34,050	8,157,970	27,595	18,865	927,780	238,710	217,168,077
In labor force (16 years and over)	58.3%	73.0%	69.2%	62.5%	74.2%	60.1%	58.1%	76.0%	63.5%	48.9%	63.9%
Women (16 years and over)	51.4%	67.6%	54.0%	35.0%	69.7%	44.6%	44.5%	71.6%	57.4%	42.2%	57.5%
Unemployment rate	6.1%	6.3%	3.9%	5.3%	8.0%	9.4%	13.8%	6.1%	5.1%	6.7%	5.8%
Median family income	\$36,721	\$37,872	\$74,630	\$45,532	\$41,796	\$30,689	\$19,255	\$46,016	\$47,380	\$36,993	\$50,046
Per capita income	\$17,693	\$19,583	\$36,937	\$25,220	\$18,500	\$13,020	\$10,135	\$22,253	\$20,203	\$19,157	\$21,587
Families below poverty	25.4%	14.3%	5.4%	14.7%	15.3%	24.4%	46.3%	8.7%	14.2%	16.5%	9.2%
Individuals below poverty	22.7%	17.7%	8.4%	16.7%	16.8%	26.3%	47.4%	12.0%	15.1%	21.2%	12.4%
Housing											
Total households	52,505	31,185	422,115	21,495	16,145	2,993,065	12,595	8,785	339,510	117,045	105,480,101
Homeownership rate	45.4%	24.5%	47.8%	49.1%	33.2%	43.7%	5.9%	31.5%	54.4%	37.8%	66.2%
Paying more than 30 percent of their income in rent	47.9%	38.4%	24.6%	46.6%	37.2%	38.8%	42.0%	33.9%	41.8%	45.2%	36.8%
Households without vehicles	15.4%	17.7%	10.2%	7.0%	21.2%	14.6%	34.8%	15.7%	10.6%	33.7%	10.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

¹⁰Although foreign-born population profiles are available by all countries of origin, countries in this table were selected based on the top 10 nationalities of Medicaid recipients in Franklin County.

■ Migration and Mobility Patterns of Immigrant and Foreign-Born Populations



Key Point:

Nearly 70 percent of the noncitizen foreign-born population in the U.S. changed residence at least once between 1995 and 2000.

Recent U.S. geographic immigrant patterns differ from earlier ones. By 2000, traditional centers of immigrant settlement, such as New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, had nearly matched their early-1900s peak in immigrant population growth. However, nearly one-third of U.S. immigrants now live outside established settlement states, and newly emerging immigrant gateways such as Dallas, Washington, DC, and Atlanta saw increases in their foreign-born populations between 1980 and 2000 (Singer, 2004).

Recent immigrant populations are increasingly suburban. By 2000, the growth rate of immigrant populations in suburbs exceeded that in cities: 57 percent of immigrants to the 45 largest gateways reside in suburban areas (Singer, 2004).

Among immigrant groups, “Latinos have spread out faster than any previous immigrant or internal migration wave” (Suro and Singer, 2002, p. 2). The fastest growth has been not only in existing Latino gateways such as California and Texas, but also in new Latino destinations such as Columbus. Like a number of other metropolitan areas, the Columbus MSA saw explosive growth in the Hispanic population, from 11,395 to 28,424 (CRP, 2003). Much of the growth in Columbus and other Latino gateways has been in suburban areas, which accounted for 61 percent of growth in the Hispanic population between 1990 and 2000 (Suro and Singer, 2002).

According to the Census, between 1995 and 2000 the U.S. foreign-born population, particularly noncitizens and recent arrivals from abroad, had a high rate of geographic mobility. In 2000, 57.4 percent of the foreign-born population reported living in a different residence than in 1995, compared to 44.3 percent of the native population (Perry and Schachter, 2003). The foreign-born population from Africa had the highest mobility rate (68.3 percent), followed by Mexico (62.8 percent), and Asia (57.6 percent). The mobility rate for the foreign-born noncitizen population (69.6 percent) was far higher than the mobility rate for foreign-born citizens (39.6 percent) (Perry and Schachter, 2003).

To support one another through the difficulties of adjustment, refugees commonly have traveled and resettled together in kin groups and larger networks. The earliest arrivals in a new place often attract others from their native lands, paving the way for large numbers of people to develop a new community or settle into existing communities. Refugees often have a mix of motivations for moving to another state, such as jobs and educational opportunities. In an immigration study by the Wilder Research Center (2000), 64 percent of the respondents indicated that family and friends already living in Minnesota were the motivation for their move there from another state. Another 58 percent indicated that availability of jobs is what prompted their movement. Only 11 percent moved to Minnesota due to “good welfare benefits” and only 10 percent moved due to “hostility of other U.S. states.”

4. Ohio and Franklin County Immigrant Population Trends

This section presents data from a variety of sources that describe the immigrant and refugee population and trends in Ohio and Franklin County. Although these data sources use different definitions and measure somewhat different population cohorts, taken together they provide a fairly comprehensive picture of local immigrant and refugee populations.

■ Ohio Population Trends



Key Point:

Between 1995 and 2000, Ohio lost native population to domestic migration, but made net population gains due to the movement into the state of native and foreign-born population from abroad.

There were an estimated 121,000 Legal Permanent Residents in Ohio in 2002 (Rytina, 2005). Of these, 76,000 were eligible for naturalization in 2002. In addition, it is estimated that between 50,000 and 75,000 undocumented immigrants were residing in Ohio in January 2002 (Passel, Capps, and Fix, 2004).

The migration of foreign-born population to the Midwest from elsewhere in the country and from abroad is a relatively recent phenomenon for this region. Ohio has recently seen an upsurge of immigrants, especially refugees and asylees. Since 2000, 47,668 immigrants admitted to the U.S. had Ohio as their intended state of residence (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2004). This number does not include secondary migration once immigrants are in the United States. Between 1995 and 2000, Ohio lost 114,627 natives and 2,313 foreign-born persons to domestic migration. However, 120,585 persons (44,607 natives and 75,978 foreign born) moved to Ohio from abroad during the same period (Perry and Schachter, 2003).

■ Franklin County Demographic Trends

In order to provide a context for the remaining sections of this report, the following section highlights key demographic characteristics and trends in Franklin County. All of these data are from the U.S. Census except where otherwise indicated.

Population Growth

Franklin County continues to gain population, increasing by 11.2 percent from 1990 to 2000, with an estimated 2004 population of 1,066,113. The population is projected to grow over the next 30 years, but at a slower rate than in the past. In the Columbus MSA, Delaware, Fairfield, and Licking counties grew faster than Franklin County between 1990 and 2000 (Ohio Department of Development, 2003). Migration patterns show that Franklin County has lost population to adjacent central Ohio counties since 1994 (Internal Revenue Service, n.d.).

Age and Gender Profile

The population of Franklin County is aging, a trend that mirrors Ohio and the nation. There are differences in the age and gender profiles for racial and ethnic subgroups (Table 8). The white population is the oldest group and Hispanics are the youngest. Blacks or African Americans have the highest percentage of females, and Hispanics have the highest percentage of males.

**Table 8: Age and Gender by Race/Ethnic Group
Franklin County, 2003**

	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Total Population	788,904	203,729	4,650	29,060
Under 20	25.5%	35.5%	22.5%	36.2%
20-44	39.9%	38.7%	57.3%	50.3%
45-64	24.1%	18.9%	16.7%	10.0%
65+	10.6%	7.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Median age (years)	35.6	29.7	30.7	26.4
Male	34.4	27.4	30.6	27.0
Female	37.1	30.9	31.0	25.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2003

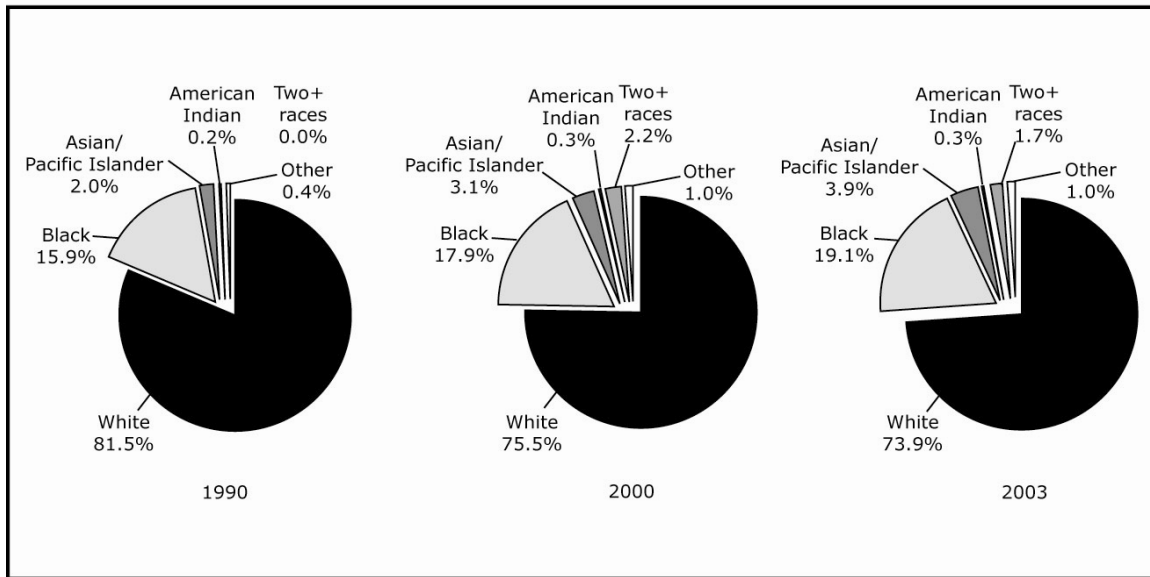
Household Characteristics

In Franklin County, the number of persons per household continues to decrease, and household formation is occurring at a faster rate than population growth. From 1990 to 2004, the number of married-couple households with children decreased slightly from 182,301 to 181,752, whereas the number of households with persons living alone increased from 105,983 to 141,342. The number of female-headed households with children increased from 47,843 to 60,470. In 2004, nearly 6,000 grandparents were caregivers for one or more grandchildren (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2003; U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, Summary Tape File 1)

Racial and Ethnic Diversity

Franklin County is becoming an increasingly diverse community. Since 1990, the growth rates of the black or African American, American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic populations far surpass that of the white population (Figure 5). The black or African American population in the areas of Franklin County outside of Columbus grew by 68 percent between 1990 and 2000, compared with a 22 percent increase within the city of Columbus. Most of the increase in the Hispanic population has occurred outside of the older city of Columbus.

Figure 5: Racial Profile
Franklin County, 1990, 2000, 2003



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2003; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1; 1990 Census, Summary Tape File 1

Poverty

The Franklin County poverty rate rose from 12.2 percent in 2000 to 12.8 percent in 2004. The poverty rate for children under 18 also increased from 16.4 percent to 17.1 percent during this period. In 2004, female-headed households with children under 18 have the highest poverty rate (34.0 percent) in Franklin County (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004).

Franklin County Population Trends

Franklin County Foreign-Born and Not-a-Citizen Residents



Key Point:

The foreign-born population grew from 3.4 percent of the total Franklin County population in 1990 to 8.0 percent in 2003, with trends indicating that it will reach nearly 12.0 percent by 2010.

Franklin County is among the many counties in the Midwest that had net domestic out-migration¹¹ of natives but net domestic in-migration of foreign-born immigrants. According to Census 2000, the foreign-born population, which includes citizens and noncitizens, constituted 6 percent of the total Franklin County population (Table 9). Between 1990 and 2000, Franklin County's population grew by 11.2 percent; the foreign-born population almost doubled during the same period. From 2000 to 2003, although Franklin County's population remained more or less unchanged, the foreign-born

¹¹See the Terminology section for definitions of in-migration, out-migration, foreign born, and not a citizen.

4. Ohio and Franklin County Immigrant Population Trends

population grew by 31 percent. If these trends continue, by 2010 the foreign-born population will make up nearly 12 percent of the total Franklin County population.

In 2000, of the 64,487 foreign-born persons in Franklin County, 43,636 (67.7 percent) were not citizens. Of the not-a-citizen population, nearly 80 percent entered the U.S. between 1990 and 2000. The 2003 American Community Survey estimated that, of the 84,854 foreign-born persons in Franklin County, 58,628 (69.1 percent) were not citizens. Of the not-a-citizen population in 2003, 37.5 percent entered the U.S. in 2000 or later.

**Table 9: Franklin County Foreign-Born Population
Year of Entry and Citizenship Status**

	1990	2000	2003
Franklin County population¹²	961,437	1,068,978	1,066,886
Foreign-born population	32,235	64,487	84,854
Foreign-born population as a percent of total population	3.4%	6.0%	8.0%
Percent foreign born who are not citizens	58.9%	67.7%	69.1%
Number of foreign born who are not citizens	18,974	43,636	58,628
Year of entry 2000 or later	NA	NA	37.5%
Year of entry between 1990 and 2000	NA	79.2%	50.2%
Year of entry between 1980 and 1989	NA	14.5%	8.1%
Year of entry before 1980	NA	6.3%	4.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2003

Race and Nationality of Noncitizens



Key Point:

Asia is the place of birth of the largest number of Franklin County foreign-born residents who are not citizens.

In 2000, 39.5 percent of Franklin County's not-a-citizen, foreign-born population was Asian, 27.0 percent was white, and 14.6 percent was black or African American. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity (of any race) made up 16.7 percent of this group (Table 10). Nearly half of Franklin County's white foreign-born residents are citizens, compared to only about 20 percent of black or African-American foreign-born residents and about 25 percent of Hispanics.

¹²The 2003 American Community Survey universe is limited to the household population and excludes the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. In 2000, there were 22,106 persons in Franklin County living in group quarters.

Table 10: Franklin County Foreign-Born, Not-a-Citizen Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Not a Citizen	Percent of Total Not a Citizen	Percent of Foreign-Born*
White alone	11,767	27.0 %	56.8 %
Black or African American alone	6,386	14.6 %	78.3 %
Asian alone	17,246	39.5 %	68.9 %
American Indian/Alaskan Native	127	0.3 %	85.2 %
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander alone	26	0.0 %	83.9 %
Some other race	3,561	8.2 %	79.1 %
Two or more races	4,523	10.4 %	76.3 %
Total	43,636	100 %	67.7 %
Hispanic (of any race)	7,289	16.7 %	77.2 %

*Percent of total foreign-born population in the respective race category that is not a citizen
Source: Census 2000

In 2000, 44.8 percent (19,535) of the foreign-born population that was not a citizen was born in Asia (Table 11). The second largest group was from the Americas (21.5 percent), including 11.8 percent (5,129) from Mexico; followed by Africa (20.6 percent). In 2003, an estimated 39 percent (22,860) of the total foreign-born population that was not a citizen was born in Asia. The second largest group was from the continent of Africa (26.9 percent), followed by the Americas (24.0 percent).

Table 11: Place of Birth of Foreign-Born, Not-a-Citizen Population Franklin County, 2000 and 2003

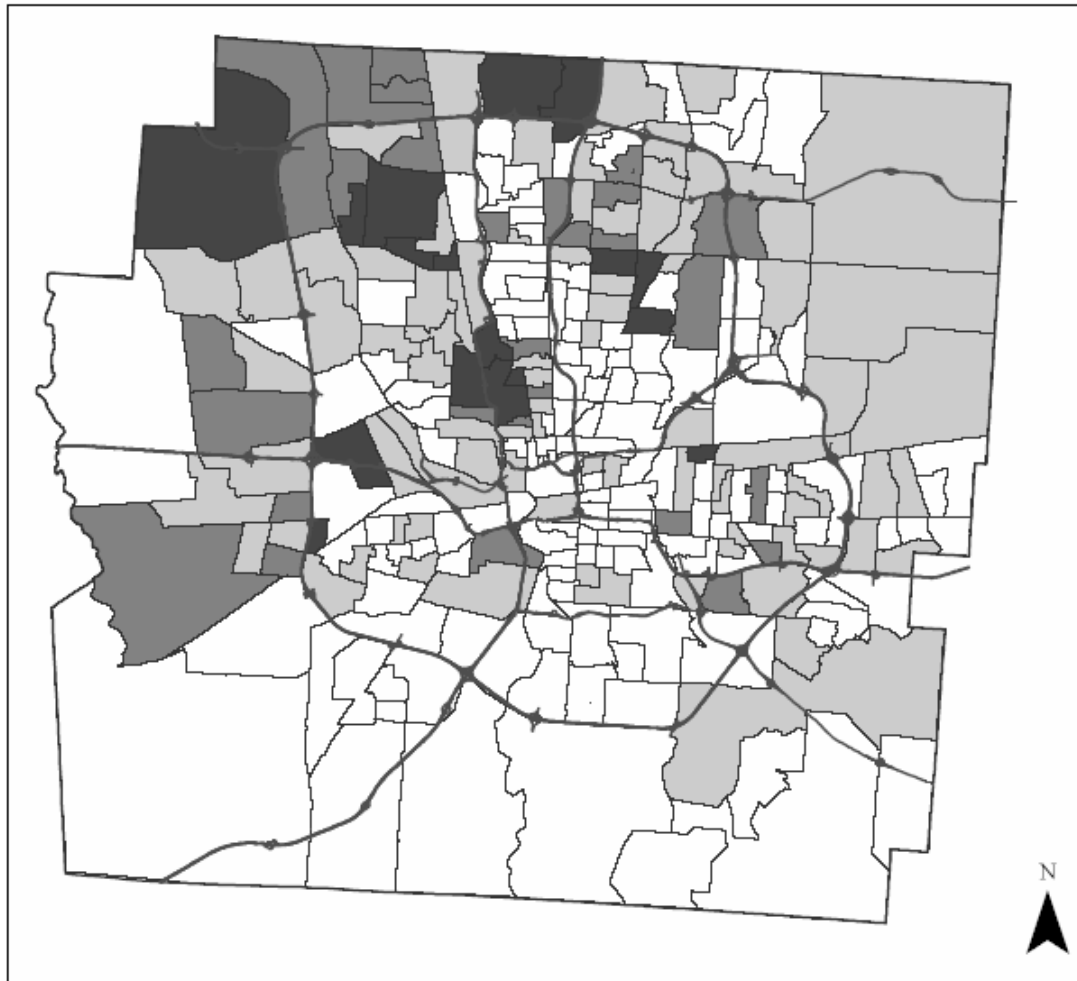
Place of Birth	2000			2003		
	Not a Citizen	Percent of Total Not a Citizen	Percent of Foreign Born*	Not a Citizen	Percent of Total Not a Citizen	Percent of Foreign Born*
Europe	5,421	12.4%	46.3%	5,855	10.0%	47.6%
Asia	19,535	44.8%	67.3%	22,860	39.0%	63.1%
Africa	8,991	20.6%	83.1%	15,754	26.9%	83.9%
Oceania	314	0.7%	93.2%	92	0.2%	100.0%
Americas	9,375	21.5%	74.5%	14,067	24.0%	80.5%
Latin America	7,908	18.1%	75.0%	12,940	22.1%	80.6%
Caribbean	1,001	2.3%	59.4%	1,208	2.1%	61.0%
Mexico	5,129	11.8%	83.9%	8,831	15.1%	90.9%
Other Central America	802	1.8%	72.0%	1,567	2.7%	66.8%
South America	976	2.2%	59.8%	1,334	2.3%	66.4%
Northern America	1,467	3.4%	71.7%	1,127	1.9%	78.6%
Born at Sea	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	43,636	100.0%	67.7%	58,628	100.0%	69.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2003

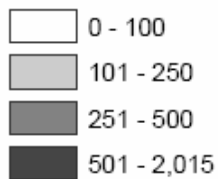
*Percent of total foreign-born population in the respective place of birth category that is not a citizen

Maps 1-5 show how the foreign-born, not-a-citizen population is geographically dispersed throughout Franklin County. Map 1 depicts the total foreign-born, not-a-citizen population and Maps 2-5 depict the white, African, Asian, and Hispanic subsets of this population.

**Map 1: Total Foreign-Born Population that Is Not a Citizen
Franklin County, 2000**



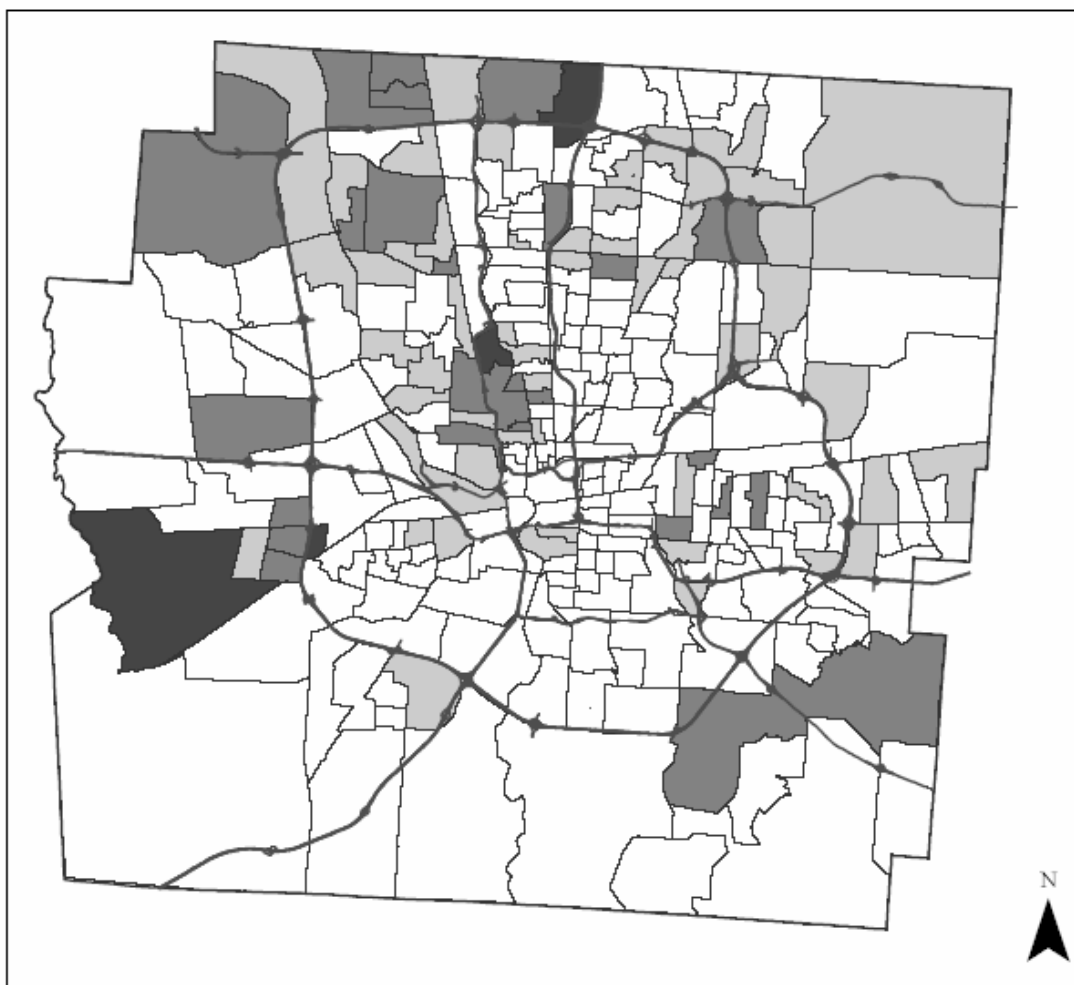
Not-a-citizen population



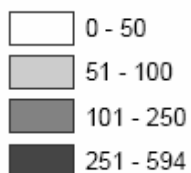
Total Franklin County foreign-born population that is not a citizen= 43,636

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3
Compiled by Community Research Partners

**Map 2: White Foreign-Born Population that Is Not a Citizen
Franklin County, 2000**



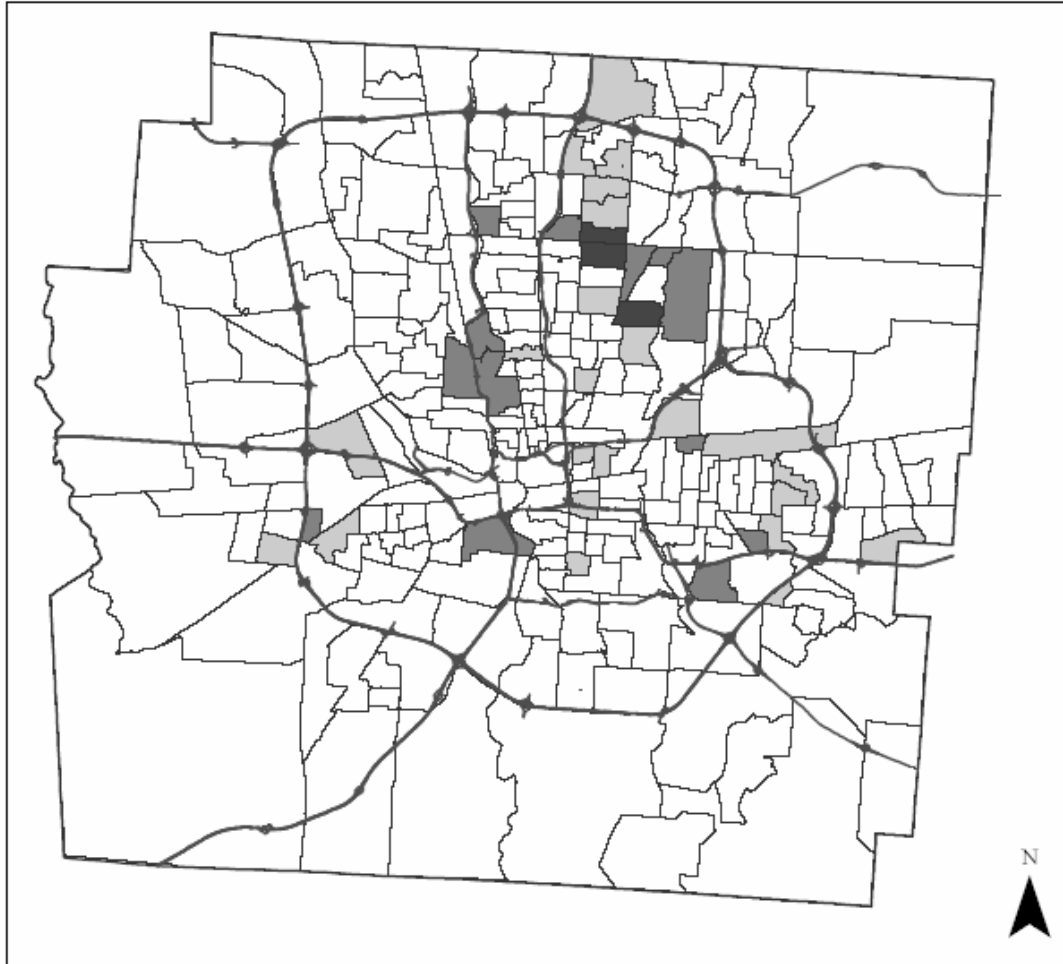
White not-a-citizen population



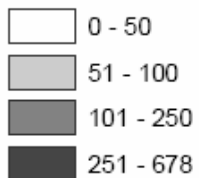
Total Franklin County white foreign-born population that is not a citizen= 11,767

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3
Compiled by Community Research Partners

**Map 3: African Foreign-Born Population that Is Not a Citizen
Franklin County, 2000**



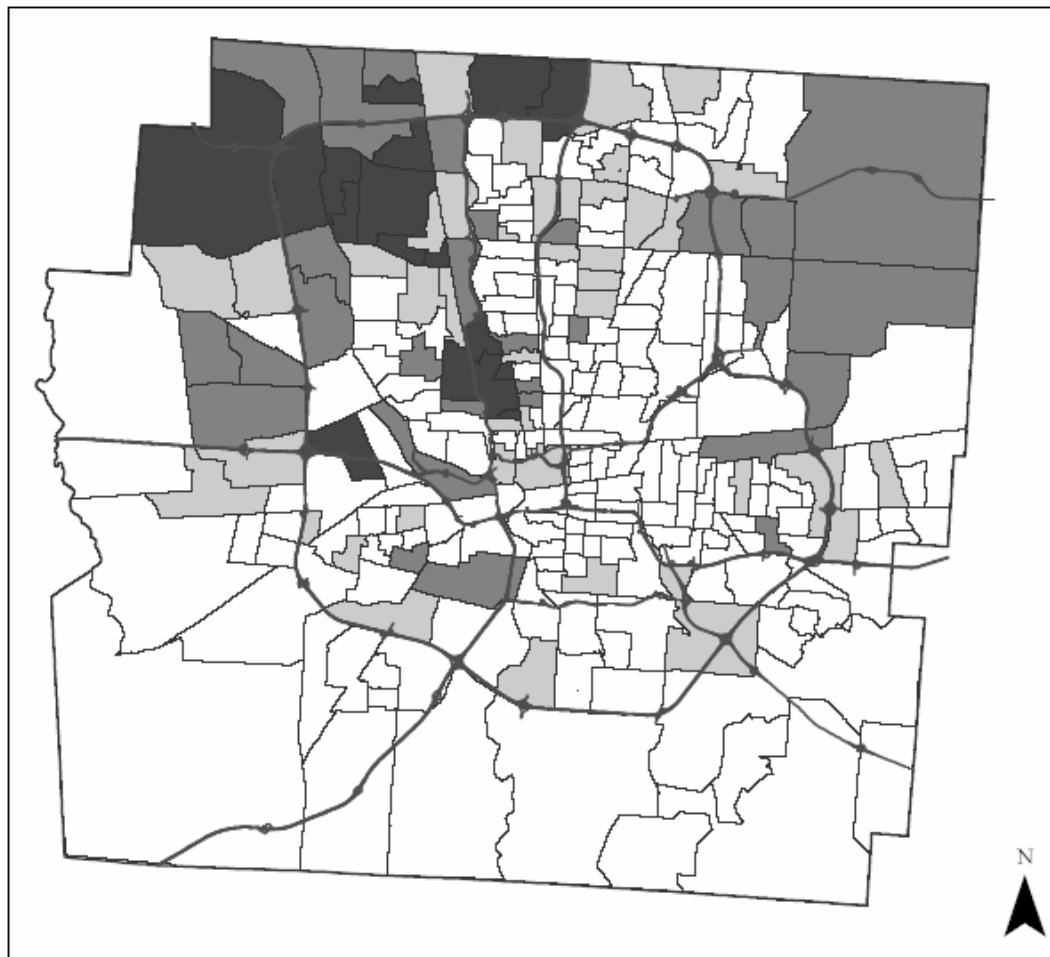
African not-a-citizen population



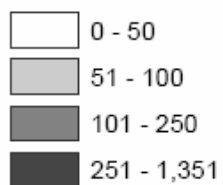
Total Franklin County African foreign-born population that is not a citizen= 6,386

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3
Compiled by Community Research Partners

**Map 4: Asian Foreign-Born Population that Is Not a Citizen
Franklin County, 2000**



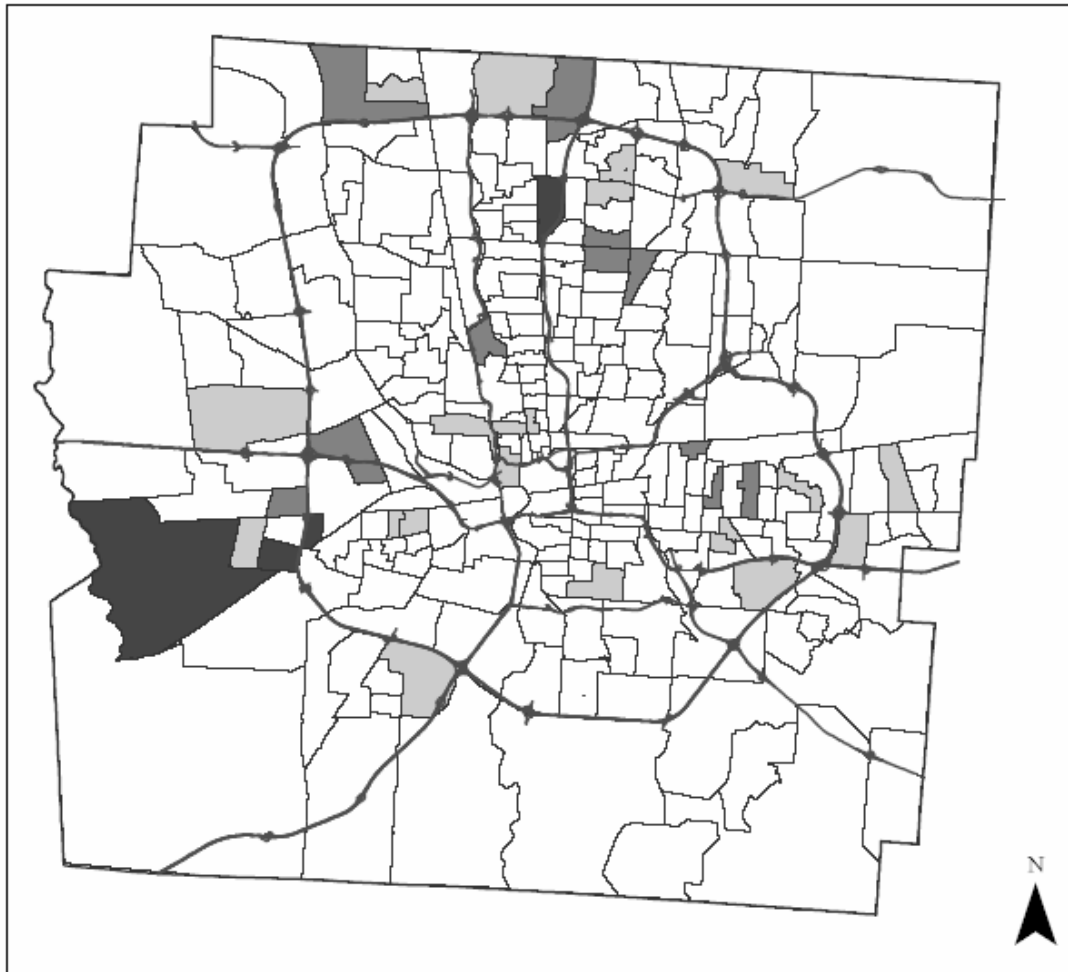
Asian not-a-citizen population



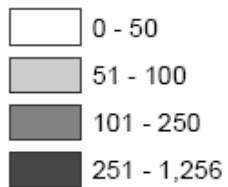
Total Franklin County Asian foreign-born population that is not a citizen= 17,246

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3
Compiled by Community Research Partners

**Map 5: Hispanic Foreign-Born Population that Is Not a Citizen
Franklin County, 2000**



Hispanic not-a-citizen population



Total Franklin County Hispanic foreign-born population that is not a citizen= 7,289

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3
Compiled by Community Research Partners

Columbus MSA Persons Becoming Citizens or Legal Permanent Residents



Key Point:

The largest percentage of persons becoming Lawful Permanent Residents in Franklin County in 2003 came from India (22.7 percent) and Somalia (13.9 percent). Of those becoming LPRs, nearly three in five were admitted either for employment-based reasons or because they were relatives of U.S. citizens; one in five was a refugee or asylee.

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service tracks persons naturalized and persons becoming Lawful Permanent Residents at the state level and only recently began tracking these data at the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) level.¹³

According to USCIS data, 475 persons were naturalized and 3,166 persons became Lawful Permanent Residents in the Columbus MSA in 2003 (Table 12). The largest percentage of naturalized persons came from India (16.2 percent). The greatest percentage of persons becoming Lawful Permanent Residents came from India (22.7 percent) and Somalia (13.9 percent). The majority (59.8 percent) of those becoming LPRs were admitted either for employment-based reasons or because they were relatives of U.S. citizens. Almost 20 percent were refugees or asylees when they were admitted.

Table 12: Persons Becoming Naturalized Citizens or Lawful Permanent Residents, Columbus MSA, 2003

	Persons Naturalized	Persons Becoming Lawful Permanent Residents
Total	475	3,166
Males	225	1,558
Females	250	1,607
Under 18	0	708
Top 10 Countries of Birth	India (77), China (28), Ghana (24), Ethiopia (20), Russia (19), Somalia (19), Ukraine (19), Nigeria (16), Philippines (12), Korea (12)	India (719), Somalia (439), China (174), Ghana (153), Ethiopia (119), Russia (90), Mexico (79), Canada (65), Ukraine (59), Philippines (55)
Major Class of Admission	NA	Employment based (965), relatives of U.S. citizens (928), refugee/asylee (628), diversity programs (390), family sponsored (216), other (39)

Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

¹³See Terminology in Section 1: Introduction for definitions of naturalized citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents.

Franklin County Alien (Noncitizen) Public Assistance Recipients



Key Point:

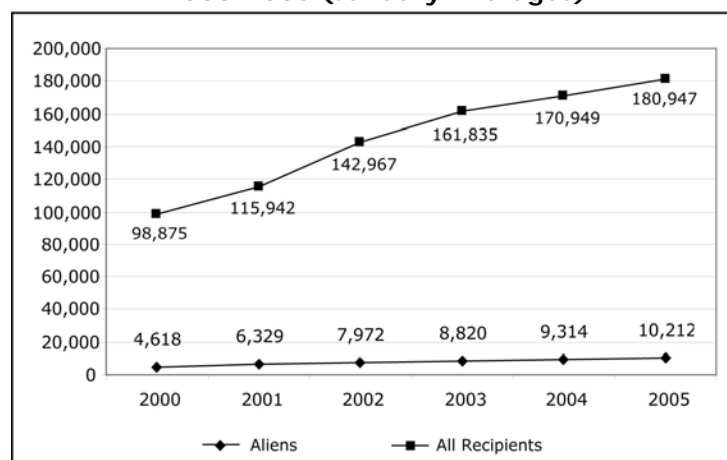
The number of Franklin County aliens (non-U.S. citizens) who received Medicaid assistance from the Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services increased 121.1 percent between 2000 and 2005.

According to the 2000 Census, 24.5 percent of Franklin County's foreign-born population who were not citizens had incomes below the poverty level. Data on Medicaid recipients provide a good picture of the number of public assistance recipients who are not citizens. The number of aliens (or non-U.S. citizens) who received Medicaid assistance from the Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services increased 121.1 percent between 2000 and 2005, from 4,618 to 10,212 (Figure 6 and Table 13).

Almost half (46.1 percent) of the aliens receiving Medicaid assistance in January 2005 were from Somalia, an increase of 177.5 percent since 2000. Residents from Ethiopia, the former Soviet Union, Mexico, Vietnam, Sierra Leone, India, Jordan, Cambodia, and Liberia were among the top 10 nationalities of alien Medicaid recipients in January 2005.

In March 2005, aliens accounted for between 7.5 percent and 12.2 percent of the total individual recipients of various public assistance programs in Franklin County, and between 8.8 percent and 18.5 percent of assistance groups¹⁴ (Table 14). Healthy Start, a program that provides free health coverage for pregnant women and children, has the highest percentage of alien recipients.

Figure 6: Medicaid Recipients (Individuals), 2000-2005 (January Averages)



Source: FCDJFS – Medicaid Recipients, 2005

¹⁴“Assistance group” refers to a household or family.

Table 13: Alien Medicaid Recipients (Individuals), Franklin County 2000-2005

	Jan. 2000	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2005	Percent Increase 2000- 2005
Total Aliens	4,618	6,329	7,972	8,820	9,314	10,212	121.1%
Aliens as a % of total caseload	4.7%	5.5%	5.6%	5.4%	5.4%	5.6%	NA
Top 20 countries, Jan.2005							
Somalia	1,696	2,908	3,708	3,911	4,050	4,706	177.5%
Ethiopia	354	366	499	538	547	572	61.6%
USSR*	422	431	451	449	438	433	2.6%
Mexico	61	129	228	329	364	371	508.2%
Vietnam	177	178	213	243	248	261	47.5%
Sierra Leone	17	35	86	101	191	214	1158.8%
India	95	111	135	164	165	172	81.1%
Jordan	87	131	143	160	169	163	87.4%
Cambodia	139	150	160	156	160	157	12.9%
Liberia	15	24	27	65	96	152	913.3%
Burundi	162	158	146	152	149	138	-14.8%
Ukraine	77	89	125	135	149	135	75.3%
China	96	117	131	154	137	132	37.5%
Ghana	9	41	79	102	116	117	1200.0%
Kenya	56	75	104	115	112	116	107.1%
Iraq	70	88	93	117	109	115	64.3%
Dominican Republic	28	41	55	76	92	107	282.1%
Iran	62	77	96	97	119	106	71.0%
Laos	87	88	96	109	102	103	18.4%
Haiti	4	15	38	57	69	90	2150.0%

*USSR refers to all recipients from the former USSR who entered the Medicaid system before USSR disintegrated into independent countries in 1991.

Source: FCDJFS – Medicaid Recipients, 2005

**Table 14: Alien Public Assistance Recipients by Program
Franklin County, March 2005**

Program	Individuals		Assistance Groups ¹⁴	
	Number of Alien Individuals	Percent of Total Caseload	Number of Alien Assistance Groups	Percent of Total Caseload
Food Stamps	7,574	7.5%	3,800	8.8%
Medicaid	12,938	8.1%	7,601	9.0%
Ohio Works First/TANF	1,785	9.7%	967	11.6%
Healthy Start	5,159	12.2%	2,770	18.5%

Source: FCDJFS, March, 2005

Immigrant Births



Key Point:

From 1990 to 2002, the share of all births in Franklin County that were to immigrant mothers has more than tripled.

The share of all births in Franklin County that were to immigrant mothers has risen to 16.4 percent of all births in 2002 compared to 4.6 percent of all births in 1990. In 2002, 2,806 children were born to immigrants. One in four of all immigrant births in Franklin County was to an undocumented immigrant mother (Camarota, 2005).

Immigrant Students



Key Point:

From 2001 to 2004, the number of immigrant children and youth in Franklin County school districts increased by 29.2 percent.

Franklin County school districts annually estimate the number of “immigrant children and youth”¹⁵ enrolled in schools in a statewide survey by the Ohio Department of Education. These estimates are made by school personnel and are not based on documentation or self-report. In fact, a 1982 Supreme Court ruling (*Plyer vs. Doe*) prohibits school personnel from asking students about their immigration status and from adopting policies or taking actions that would deny students access to education based on their immigration status (Carrera, 1992).

In 2004, almost 3 percent of all students (4,492 students) were identified as immigrant children and youth in Franklin County school districts. Since 2001, this number has increased by 29.2 percent (Table 15). Nearly half (45.6 percent) of the total number of immigrant students in Franklin County schools were enrolled in Columbus Public Schools. Dublin City Schools accounted for 16.1 percent of the immigrant students, followed by Southwestern City Schools (11.9 percent).

¹⁵The term “immigrant children and youth” as defined by the Ohio Department of Education refers to individuals who (a) are aged 3 through 21, (b) were not born in any state (of the United States), and (c) have not been attending one or more schools in any one or more states for more than 3 full academic years. These numbers include nonimmigrants and undocumented immigrants.

**Table 15: Immigrant Students (in U.S. Schools less than 3 Years)
Franklin County School Districts, 2001-2004**

District/Community School	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total Students	161,698	162,546	164,182	165,353
Total Immigrant Students	3,475	4,374	3,983	4,492
Percent of Total Students	2.1%	2.7%	2.4%	2.7%
Bexley City Schools	44	22	14	15
Canal Winchester Local Schools	15	17	10	13
Columbus City Schools	1,982	2,038	2,030	2,050
Cornerstone Academy (Community School)	5	1	--	--
Dublin City Schools	317	516	374	724
Electronic Classroom of Tomorrow	--	3	--	--
Gahanna-Jefferson City Schools	--	--	--	--
Grandview Heights City Schools	1	8	6	2
Groveport Madison Local Schools	20	15	--	23
Hamilton Local Schools	--	8	4	--
Hilliard City Schools	98	286	187	244
International Academy of Columbus	--	--	101	129
Plain Local Schools	25	29	28	42
Reynoldsburg City Schools	--	62	85	65
South-Western City Schools	479	791	509	535
Teresa A. Dowd School (Community School)	5	--	--	--
Upper Arlington City Schools	86	115	110	119
Westerville City Schools	140	199	211	273
Whitehall City Schools	90	67	115	94
Worthington City Schools	168	197	199	164

Source: Ohio Department of Education

■ Ohio and Franklin County Humanitarian Immigrant Arrivals



Key Point:

Franklin County has been absorbing an increasingly large share (70 percent in 2004) of the total number of humanitarian arrivals to Ohio.

During the 1990s, when refugees escaped civil wars and famine in Somalia, Sudan, and Sierra Leone and religious persecution in the former Soviet Union, Ohio saw a rapid influx of humanitarian immigrants. This has significantly changed the demographic characteristics of communities across Ohio (Community Refugee and Immigrant Services).

Franklin County has been absorbing an increasingly larger share of the total number of humanitarian arrivals in Ohio. In 2004, there were 2,008 refugee/asylee arrivals in Franklin County, up 42 percent since 2002. Franklin County's share of the total

4. Ohio and Franklin County Immigrant Population Trends

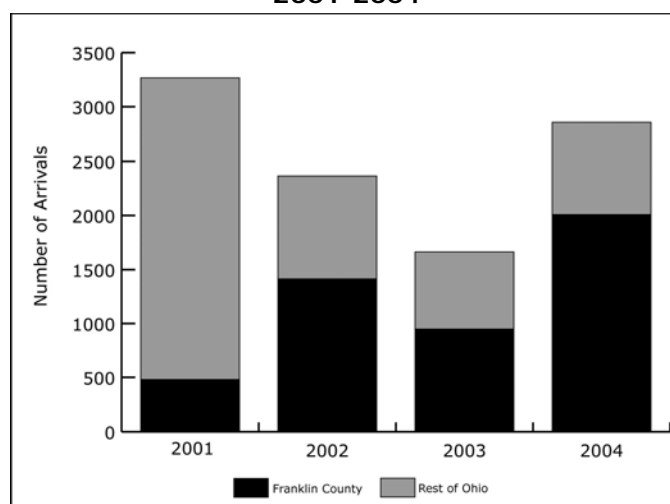
refugee/asylee arrivals in Ohio rose from 14.7 percent in 2001 to 70.3 percent in 2004 (Figure 7 and Table 16).

The flow of refugees to Ohio occurs in two major ways:

- **Primary migration** – the assignment of refugees to Ohio by the U.S. State Department as their resettlement destination
- **Secondary migration** – the movement to Ohio of refugees who had been assigned to resettle in a different state by the State Department but subsequently migrated to Ohio from that state

Of the total number of refugee/asylee arrivals in Franklin County between 2002 and 2004, 50.9 percent were secondary arrivals (Figure 8). Secondary migration often includes asylees, victims of human trafficking, and other emergency arrivals because their method of entering the U.S. is not designated by the State Department. A number of explanations for secondary migration by refugees have been suggested: better employment opportunities, the pull of an established ethnic community, more generous welfare benefits, better training opportunities, reunification with relatives, or a more congenial climate (Office of Refugee Resettlement, 2002).

**Figure 7: Refugee/Asylee Arrivals,
Franklin County as a Proportion of Ohio Total,
2001-2004**



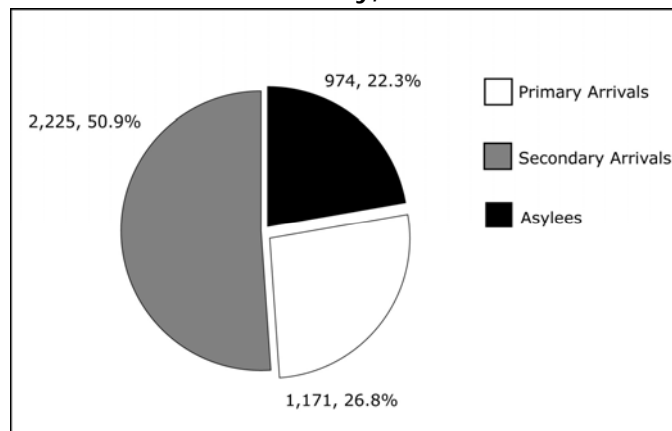
Source: State Refugee Program, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Table 16: Refugees/Asylees in Franklin County and Ohio, 2001-2004

Year	Type of Arrivals	Franklin County	Ohio	% of Ohio Total
2001	Primary	479	1,373	35%
	Secondary	NA*	1,887	NA
	Asylees	NA	NA	NA
	Total	479	3,266	15%
2002	Primary	74	555	13%
	Secondary	914	1,229	74%
	Asylees	426	580	73%
	Total	1,414	2,364	60%
2003	Primary	226	656	34%
	Secondary	626	869	72%
	Asylees	96	137	70%
	Total	948	1,662	57%
2004	Primary	871	1,443	60%
	Secondary	685	826	83%
	Asylees	452	587	77%
	Total	2,008	2,856	70%

*NA=Not Available

Source: State Refugee Program, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Figure 8: Refugee/Asylee Arrivals, Franklin County, 2002-2004

Source: State Refugee Program, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Somali Bantu

Somali Bantu, one of the key humanitarian immigrant subgroups in Franklin County, have endured discrimination and suppression in Somalia for 200 years. Growing awareness of the plight of the Somali Bantu led the United States, in 1999, to offer protection through resettlement to over 12,000 Bantu refugees who have been living in refugee camps in Kenya since the early 1990s. The first wave of these refugees arrived in the U.S. in mid-2003 and they continued to arrive throughout 2004 and 2005 (National Somali Bantu Project, n.d.).

During 2004-05, approximately 160 Somali Bantu refugees were resettled in Columbus. In addition to these arrivals, Columbus saw an influx of secondary Bantu migrants in 2005. As their original resettlement assistance has ended, Somali Bantu have migrated to the city, which already has the second largest Somali population in the U.S., after

Minneapolis. In this secondary migration are more than 200 refugees originating from 13 cities across United States, including about 160 children (Pyle, 2005).

Although some secondary migrants may be living with relatives in the established Somali community in Columbus, many filled the city's homeless shelters, straining their capacity to serve needy local residents (Juliano, 2005). Moreover, the shelters were not equipped to provide these migrants with many necessary services such as employment, translation, and transportation. The average family size of the secondary immigrants families served by the YWCA Interfaith Hospitality Network (IHN) was 6.4 people. The average length of stay for the secondary immigrant families in the IHN was 34 days (IHN is intended for short-term use, where the average length of stay is only 19 days) (Community Shelter Board, 2002).

5. Programs, Services, and Resources for Immigrants and Refugees

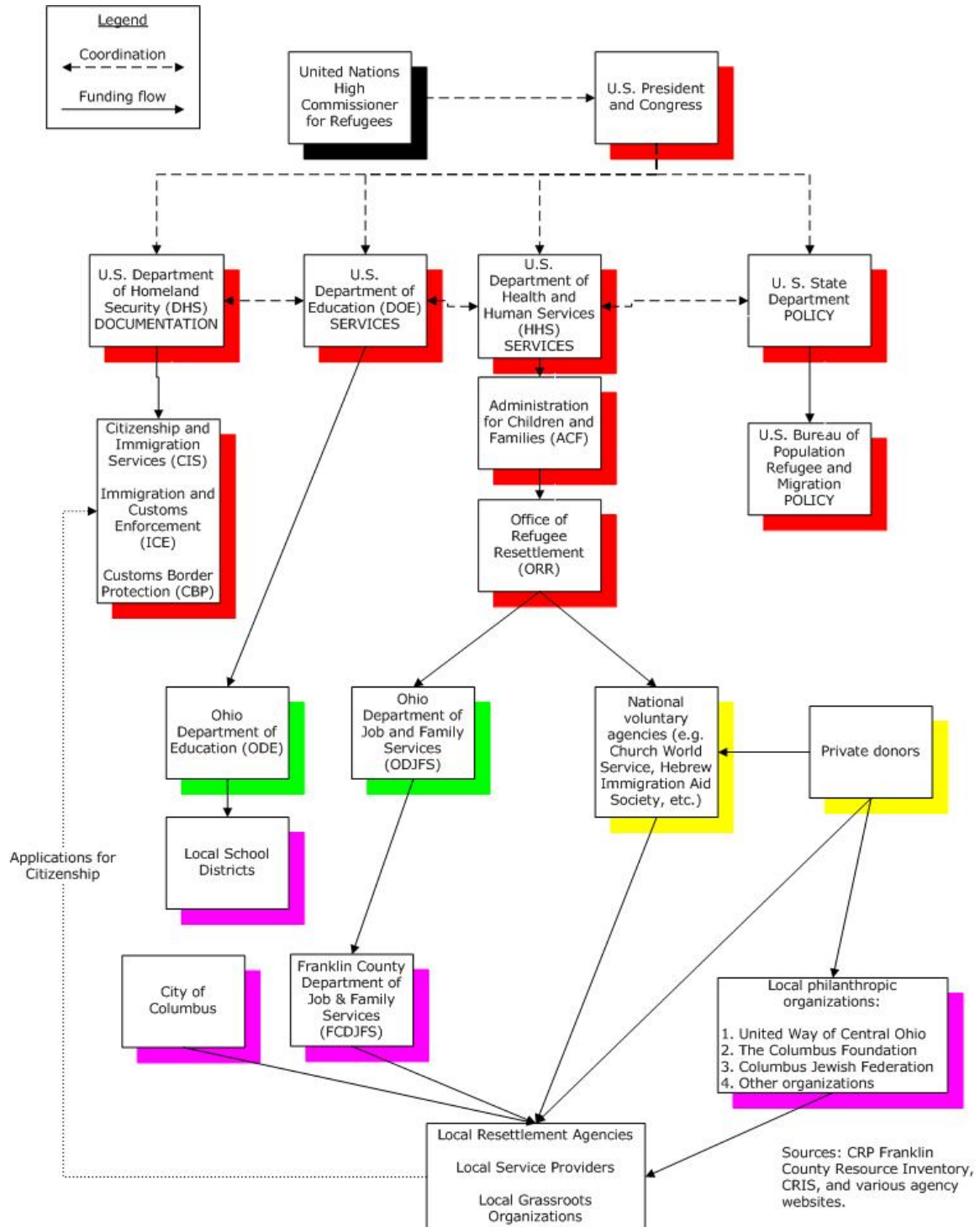
■ Key Agencies

There are a wide variety of regulatory and funding agencies associated with immigrant and refugee policies, resources, and services. Figures 9 and 10 provide an overview of their roles and relationships.

Figure 9: Federal and State Organizations with Roles Related to Immigrants and Refugees

Federal/National	Federal/National	State
<p>U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) DHS provides the unifying core for the network of organizations and institutions involved in efforts to secure the United States. DHS welcomes lawful immigrants and visitors and promotes the free flow of commerce.</p> <p>U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Services formerly provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) were transitioned to USCIS in the DHS. The priorities of the USCIS are to promote national security, continue to eliminate immigration case backlogs, and improve customer services. USCIS processes all immigrant and nonimmigrant benefits through a network of district and suboffices, Application Support Centers, Service Centers, local area immigration services field offices, National Customer Service Call (NCSC) Centers, Forms Centers, and the Internet.</p> <p>U.S. Customs Border Protection (CBP) CBP was established in DHS to protect U.S. borders against terrorism. CBP serves Americans, travelers, and the international trade community at the nation's ports of entry. The agency provides for selective immigration and controlled entry of tourists, business travelers, and other temporary visitors.</p> <p>U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) ICE is responsible for identifying and shutting down vulnerabilities in the nation's border, economic, transportation, and infrastructure security. The agency enforces immigration laws and restrictions and removes unauthorized aliens from the U.S.</p>	<p>U.S. State Department The State Department sets policy and sends information to other federal and state organizations about the numbers of immigrants and refugees being allowed into the U.S.</p> <p>U.S. Bureau of Population Refugee and Migration (PRM) PRM primarily formulates policies on population, refugees, and migration and administers U.S. refugee assistance and admissions programs. PRM works closely with the USCIS, the Department of Health and Human Services, and various state and private voluntary agencies.</p> <p>U.S. Department of Education (USDE) USDE funds limited English proficiency programs in Ohio school districts. The funds flow through the Ohio Department of Education.</p> <p>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) ORR's mission is to help refugees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, asylees, and other beneficiaries to achieve economic and social self-sufficiency in the United States. ORR funds and facilitates, among other services, cash and medical assistance, employment preparation, job placement, skills training, English language training, social adjustment, and aid for victims of torture. In Ohio, these funds flow to ODJFS.</p> <p>National Voluntary Agencies These agencies collaborate with ORR in the refugee resettlement process. They include Church World Service, Ethiopian Community Development Council, Episcopal Migration Ministries, Hebrew Immigration Aid Society, International Rescue Committee, U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, and World Relief Corporation.</p>	<p>Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) The Refugee Services program, funded by the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement, provides time-limited cash assistance; medical, employment, social services, and other assistance in order to help refugees achieve economic self-sufficiency and social adjustment.</p> <p>Ohio Department of Education (ODE) The Ohio Department of Education provides English as a Second Language programs to immigrant and refugee students in Ohio's school districts. These programs are funded by the U.S. Department of Education.</p>

**Figure 10: Refugee Services, Programs, and Resources:
Federal, State, and Local Agencies**



■ Key Franklin County Organizations

The following are key Franklin County government, philanthropic, and nonprofit organizations that provide resources and services for local immigrant and refugee populations (Figure 10).

Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services (FCDJFS)

FCDJFS provides direct cash assistance (TANF, Food Stamps) and other client services (Medicaid) to aliens (documented non-U.S. citizens). FCDJFS also allocates ORR funds and HHS Title XX funds to local nonprofit organizations that provide services to immigrants and refugees.

City of Columbus

The city uses its general fund dollars to support various organizations that provide services to immigrants and refugees in Franklin County through its Department of Development. The city's Health Department provides direct services to refugees.

Philanthropic Organizations

United Way of Central Ohio and The Columbus Foundation are the largest local philanthropic funders of organizations that serve immigrants and refugees.

Refugee Resettlement Agencies

Two agencies in Franklin County coordinate the resettlement of refugees as assigned by the State Department and funded through the National Voluntary Agencies. Jewish Family Services receives its refugee resettlement funding from the Hebrew Immigration Aid Society, and Community Refugee and Immigration Services receives its refugee resettlement funding through the Church World Service.

Service Providers

Many community agencies in Franklin County provide direct services to immigrants and refugees. These organizations receive funding from a variety of national, state, and local public and private agencies.

Grassroots Organizations

Many grassroots organizations provide services, resources, assistance, and social support to immigrants and refugees based on their nationality, religion, or other characteristics. There is continual change in the landscape of grassroots organizations, with some going out of existence and new organizations emerging. A list compiled in 2005 by the Capacity Building Initiative at United Way of Central Ohio identified 146 grassroots service providers in Franklin County by the primary population they serve (Table 17).

Table 17: Number of Grassroots Service Providers in Franklin County, by Population Served

African		Asian		Other	
Somali	23	General Asian	10	General/unknown	45
General African	12	Japanese	5	Hispanic/Latino/Latina	6
Ethiopian	3	Cambodian	4	Islamic	3
Nigerian	3	Chinese	4	Muslim	2
Gambian	2	Indian	4	Arab	1
Ghanian	2	Korean	4	Eastern European	1
Congolese	1	Lao	2	Slavic	1
East African	1	Filipino	1	Ukrainian	1
Liberian	1	Southeast Asian	1		
Sierra Leone	1	Vietnamese	1		
West African	1				

■ Eligibility for Public Assistance Programs and Services



Key Point:

Changes in federal law in 1996 tied the receipt of government safety-net benefits more directly to citizenship.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 changed immigrants' eligibility to access public benefits. Prior to the law, Lawful Permanent Residents had been eligible for most safety-net programs on the same basis as citizens. The new law tied the receipt of benefits more directly to citizenship. It also drew a sharp distinction between pre-1996 entrants and newer entrants (Urban Institute, 2005). The law restricted immigrant eligibility for cash welfare payments and other social programs, such as health care, Food Stamps, disability program, adoption assistance, foster care, and child care. The 1996 immigration law also made the path to legal residency longer and more difficult (National Immigration Law Center, 2002).

Since the 1996 law, immigrants have organized themselves and forged coalitions to advocate for restoring equal treatment. So far, they have been successful in reversing some of the restrictions, including children's health insurance and Food Stamps, but they are still subject to a broad range of eligibility criteria and access barriers. Even when some of the restrictions have been reversed, many immigrants do not apply because they fear adversely affecting their immigrant status (National Immigration Law Center, 2002).

There is also confusion regarding eligibility among both immigrants and the agencies that administer benefits programs. This is due to the complex interaction of immigration and welfare laws, the differences in eligibility for various federal and state programs,

and lack of federal guidance in interpreting the laws. This results in eligible immigrants mistakenly assuming they are ineligible or being mistakenly turned away by the benefits agency (National Immigration Law Center, 2002).

Lawful Permanent Residents

LPRs who left their country voluntarily cannot receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, and Food Stamps for the first 5 years that they are in the U.S., except under specific conditions (disabled immigrants, immigrants over 65 years, or immigrants under 18, with credit of 40 quarters of work). After 5 years, TANF benefits are available to LPR families who are financially eligible for the service or benefit and have a minor child living with an adult relative. However, there are strict guidelines on eligibility, as determined by date of entry to the U.S. or by financial measurements (National Immigration Law Center, 2002).

Humanitarian Immigrants

Humanitarian immigrants flee their country under circumstances that do not allow the luxury of bringing personal belongings or preparing for life in a new culture. Recognizing this fact, the federal government provides transitional resettlement assistance to newly arrived refugees. They are exempt from the ban on TANF for the first 5 years after they gain refugee status and from the ban on SSI, Medicaid, and Food Stamps for 7 years. They are also eligible for Office of Refugee Resettlement funds that offer – among other benefits and services – cash and medical assistance, employment preparation and job placement, skills training, English language training, social adjustment, and aid for victims of torture. All Lawful Permanent Residents who had held the status of humanitarian immigrants in the past are also eligible (Office of Refugee Resettlement, 1999).

Undocumented Immigrants

Undocumented immigrants are not eligible for TANF, SSI, Medicaid, or Food Stamps.

Services Available to All Noncitizens

All noncitizens are eligible for Emergency Medicaid (including coverage for the costs of childbirth). All noncitizens also remain eligible for public health programs providing immunizations and/or treatment of communicable disease symptoms. School breakfast and lunch programs are available to all children. Other services that are available to all include the following (National Immigration Law Center, 2002):

- Child and adult protective services
- Programs addressing weather emergencies and homelessness
- Shelters, soup kitchens, meals-on-wheels, medical, public health, and mental health services necessary to protect life or safety
- Programs to protect the life or safety of workers, children and youths, or community residents

Table 18: Eligibility for Federal Programs by Current Immigration Status, 2002

	Local Provider ⁸	Lawful Permanent Residents	Humanitarian Immigrants ¹	Undocumented Immigrants
Cash Programs				
TANF	FCDJFS	Yes ²	Yes	No
Supplemental Security Income	Local SSA	Yes ³	Yes	No
Refugee Resettlement	CRIS, JFS, US Together	No	Yes	No
Programs for Children				
Adoption Assistance	FC	Yes ⁴	Yes	No
Foster Care and Independent Living	FCCS	Yes ⁴	Yes	No
Child Welfare Services	FCCS	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child Care	AFC, FC			
CCDF ⁸ Funded		Yes	Yes	No
TANF Funded		Yes ²	Yes	No
Food Programs				
Food Stamps	FCDJFS	Yes ⁵	Yes	No
Child Nutrition Program	FCDJFS	Yes	Yes	Yes
Women, Infants and Children	CHD, FCHD	Yes	Yes	Yes
Health Programs				
Medicaid	FCDJFS	Yes ⁶	Yes	No
Emergency Medicaid	FCDJFS	Yes	Yes	Yes
Medicare	FCDJFS	Yes ²	Yes	No
State Children's Health Insurance Program	FCDJFS	Yes ⁵	Yes	No
Employment Programs				
Workforce Investment Act Programs	WIB	Yes	Yes	No
Earned Income Credit	NA	Yes	Yes	No
Unemployment Insurance	NA	Yes ⁷	Yes	No
Social Security	NA	Yes	Yes	No
Education Programs				
Higher Education	Multiple	Yes	Yes	No
K-12 Public Primary and Secondary	Multiple	Yes	Yes	Yes
Housing and Shelter				
Low-Income Home Energy and Weatherization Assistance Program	CMACAO, MORPC	Yes	Yes	No
Public Housing	CMHA	Yes	Yes	No
Section-8 Housing Programs	CMHA	Yes	Yes	No
Legal and Disaster Assistance				
LSC ⁸ -Funded Legal Services	Multiple	Yes	Yes	No
Disaster Assistance	FEMA	Yes	Yes	No

Source: National Immigration Law Center 2002

1. Eligibility continues even after humanitarian immigrants adjust to LPR status.
2. Eligible only if they entered the U.S. before August 22, 1996 or entered on or after August 22, 1996 and have been on LPR status for at least 5 years.
3. Eligible only if they entered before August 1996 and were receiving SSI on August 22, 1996; or qualified as disabled and were lawfully residing in the U.S. on August 22, 1996; or have credit for 40 quarters of work. Or entered the U.S. after August 22, 1996 and have been on LPR status for at least 5 years AND with credit for 40 quarters of work.
4. Eligible only if they entered the U.S. before August 22, 1996 or entered on or after August 22, 1996 and have been on LPR status for at least 5 years or have been placed with a citizen or and an eligible LPR.
5. Eligible only if they were on LPR status on August 22, 1996 AND are under 18/ were 65 years or older on August 22, 1996/ are receiving disability assistance Or have credit for 40 quarters of work. Also eligible if entered the U.S. after August 22, 1996 and have been on LPR status for at least 5 years AND have credit for 40 quarters of work.
6. Eligible only if they entered the U.S. before August 22, 1996 or entered on or after August 22, 1996 and have been on LPR status for at least 5 years or are veterans, active duty military; spouse, unmarried surviving spouse, or child.
7. An immigrant's wages count toward the calculation of benefits only if they were earned when the immigrant was either an LPR or had employment authorization. They also must have employment authorization when applying for benefits.
8. AFC-Action For Children; CCDF-Child Care and Development Fund; CHD-Columbus Health Department; CMACAO-Columbus Metropolitan Community Action Organization; CMHA-Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority; CRIS-Community Refugee and Immigration Services; FC-Franklin County; FCCS-Franklin County Children Services; FCDJFS-Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services; FCHD-Franklin County Health Department; FEMA-Federal Emergency Management Agency; JFS-Jewish Family Services; LSC-Legal Services Corporation; MORPC-Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission; NA-Not Applicable; WIB-Workforce Investment Board

■ Survey of Franklin County Programs and Resources



Key Point:

Eighteen organizations responded to the survey of programs and resources. The varying degrees of completeness in these responses reflect the limited availability of data on the Franklin County immigrant and refugee populations.

CRP and CRIS surveyed state and local agencies that represent a cross-section of major funders and providers of services for Franklin County immigrants and refugees. This included organizations and programs that specifically serve immigrants and refugees, as well as “mainstream” programs and service systems that serve immigrants and refugees within their overall client population. The goal of the survey was to identify (1) programs and services providing assistance to immigrants and refugees; (2) the number of immigrant and refugee clients served and their nationalities; (3) the type of documentation collected on the immigration status and demographic characteristics of service recipients; (4) funding sources, amounts, and eligibility requirements for programs serving immigrants and refugees; and (5) service gaps and unmet needs.

The initial survey form was mailed to 29 organizations, along with a cover letter from the director of Franklin County DJFS. This was followed by one or more telephone calls to and/or meetings with each survey recipient by CRP or CRIS staff. A supplemental survey form was distributed to selected agencies, with additional telephone follow-up.

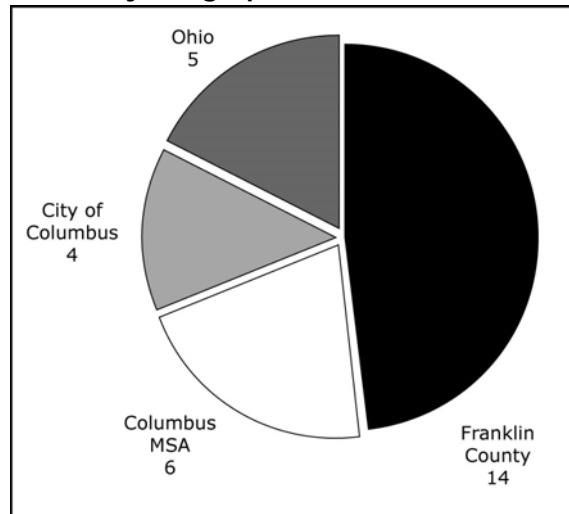
Eighteen organizations responded to most of the survey sections, a total of 62 percent of those surveyed. Respondents included 4 program funders, 10 service providers, 2 agencies that were both funders and service providers, and 2 agencies that administer federal funds (Table 19). There were varying degrees of completeness in the responses from the 18 organizations that provided data, reflecting the limited availability of data on immigrant and refugee populations among community service providers. Seven other organizations responded by indicating that the survey was not applicable to their organization or they did not collect the data requested. Three of these seven organizations did answer the questions on service needs and gaps. Four organizations either did not respond or responded but did not fill out the survey.

Table 19: Survey Response Overview

Agency/ Organization	Status	Type of Agency	Service Area
Responded to most of the survey sections			
Catholic Diocese of Columbus	Responded	Funder	Columbus MSA
Catholic Social Services	Responded	Provider	Franklin County
Columbus Department of Development	Responded	Funder	Columbus
Columbus Foundation	Responded	Funder	Columbus MSA
Columbus Health Department	Responded	Funder/provider	Franklin County
Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority	Responded	Provider	Franklin County
Columbus Urban League	Responded	Provider	Franklin County
Community Refugee and Immigration Services	Responded	Provider	Franklin County
Economic and Community Development Institute	Responded	Provider	Columbus MSA
Franklin County Children Services	Responded	Provider	Franklin County
Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services	Responded	Funder/provider	Franklin County
Franklin County Domestic and Juvenile Courts	Responded	Provider	Franklin County
Jewish Family Services	Responded	Provider	Franklin County
Mount Carmel West	Responded	Provider	Franklin County
Ohio Department of Education	Responded	Administer federal funds	Ohio
Ohio Refugee Services Program	Responded	Administer federal funds	Ohio
St. Stephen's Community House	Responded	Provider	Columbus
United Way of Central Ohio	Responded	Funder	Franklin County
Did not respond at all/to most of the survey sections			
ADAMH	Responded, survey not applicable	Funder	Franklin County
Chamber of Commerce	Responded, survey not applicable, only Needs and Gaps Section completed	Funder	Columbus MSA
CMACAO	Did not respond	Provider	Franklin County
Columbus Community Relations Commission	Responded, survey not applicable, only Needs and Gaps Section completed	Provider	Columbus
Columbus Division of Police/Sheriff's Office	Responded, survey not applicable	Provider	Franklin County
Columbus Public Schools	Responded, did not fill out survey	Provider	Columbus
Legal Aid	Did not respond	Provider	Columbus MSA
Mid-Ohio Food Bank	Responded, did not fill out survey	Provider/funder	Columbus MSA
Ohio Civil Rights Commission	Responded, survey not applicable, only Needs and Gaps Section completed	Provider	Ohio
Ohio Department of Development	Responded, survey not applicable	Funder	Ohio
Ohio Department of Health	Responded, survey not applicable	Funder	Ohio

Franklin County is the geographic service area of the largest number of respondents (14). Almost one-fifth (5) are statewide organizations that fund or provide services in Franklin County (Figure 11). Appendix E contains detailed information from the survey responses, including the type of services provided, eligibility requirements, eligible populations, amount of assistance available, and sources of program funds.

Figure 11: Survey Respondents by Geographic Service Area



Description of Programs that Serve Immigrants and Refugees



Key Point:

Of the 46 programs that serve immigrants or refugees, the largest number provide health or employment services.

Survey respondents were asked to provide information about their programs that serve immigrants and refugees, including data on funding, status of those served, number of persons served, and client data collected. A total of 46 programs were reported by the 18 survey respondents. CRP categorized these programs into nine major program types: cash, children, food, health, employment, education, housing and shelter, legal and disaster assistance, and other.

All 46 programs can serve humanitarian immigrants, and nearly all (39) can serve LPRs. Only 17 reported being able to serve undocumented immigrants (see Appendix E). Twelve programs are targeted specifically for immigrants or refugees and cannot serve U.S. citizens (Table 20).

The largest number of programs (13) are those that provide health services, and 11 of those 13 provide services to all categories of recipients. The next largest program category reported is employment (seven programs), all of which serve humanitarian immigrants. However, none of the employment programs serve undocumented immigrants.

**Table 20: Population Groups Served by Programs
that Serve Immigrants and Refugees**
(respondents=18; programs=46)

Program Type	Population Groups Served				
	Lawful Permanent Residents	Humanitarian Immigrants	Undocumented Immigrants	Citizens	Total Programs
Cash	2	4	0	2	4
Children	5	5	1	4	5
Food	2	2	1	2	2
Health	12	13	11	12	13
Employment	5	7	0	4	7
Education	4	5	4	4	5
Housing and Shelter	4	4	1	4	4
Legal and Disaster Assistance	2	2	1	2	2
Other	7	8	2	4	8
Total	39	46	17	34	46

Note: Some programs are categorized under more than one program type, so the sums of the categories do not match the totals.

Programs that Do Not Serve Undocumented Immigrants



Key Point:

Many programs that receive federal funds are not permitted to provide services to undocumented immigrants.

The survey identified 29 programs from 9 organizations that do not serve undocumented immigrants (Table 21). Most programs that are expressly unavailable to undocumented immigrants receive some portion of their funding from a federal government source. Federal legislation often dictates eligibility requirements that preclude funds being spent to benefit populations residing in the country under an undocumented status.

Table 21: Programs that Do Not Serve Undocumented Immigrants

Agency	Program
Catholic Social Services	Job Readiness
Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority	Section 8 Public Housing
Community Refugee and Immigration Service (CRIS)	Employment ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) Help Me Grow: Screenings for Developmental Delays and Disabilities Job Readiness Assistance Limited Certificate Childcare Linkage and Acculturation Parenting Classes Refugee Cash Assistance Resettlement Senior Options Unanticipated Arrivals Victims of Crime
Economic and Community Development Institute	Microenterprise Development Program
Franklin County Children Services	Children Services
Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services (FCDJFS)	Disability Assistance Employment/Educational Training Food Stamps Medicaid Ohio Works First Other Support Programs (Child Care, SSI Case Management, Title XX, KIDS, etc.)
Franklin County Domestic Relations and Juvenile Courts	Interpreter Service
Jewish Family Services	Acculturation Program Center for Victims of Torture New Country New Job Resettlement and Placement
Mount Carmel Health System Foundation	Mount Carmel Community Outreach Refugee Health Screenings

Program Eligibility Requirements

Survey respondents provided information on eligibility requirements for 46 programs that serve immigrants or refugees (Table 22). For nine programs there are eligibility requirements related to immigration status; in other cases an immigrant or refugee must meet the same requirements as all other service recipients. The most frequent program eligibility requirement reported is income (17 programs).

**Table 22: Eligibility Requirements of Programs
Serving Immigrants or Refugees**
(programs=46)

Requirement	Number of Programs
Income	17
Limited English Proficiency (LEP)	7
Refugee, asylee, or parolee status only	6
Sliding fee scale	6
Age	6
Other	5
Legal immigrant or refugee status	3
Referral from another agency	1
None	7

Amount of Assistance Available



Key Point:

There are not sufficient data available to accurately calculate the amount of assistance available to a typical immigrant or refugee household or the cost of providing services to these groups.

A goal of the research was to determine the dollar amount of programs and services available to immigrant and refugee individuals or households in Franklin County as a basis for projecting the future costs of serving these populations. It was learned that the Refugee Cash Assistance Program provides \$400 per person to those refugees resettling in the United States. However, the survey responses provided very limited financial data (see full survey results in Appendix E).

Programs that provide primarily case management, technical assistance, or material assistance did not have readily available costs per client or household for these services. Other programs, such as those providing cash assistance or medical insurance, indicated that costs varied by household income, size, and other characteristics. As a result, there are not sufficient data available to accurately calculate, within the scope of this project, the amount of assistance available to a typical immigrant or refugee household or the cost of providing services to these groups.

Recipients of Program Services by Country/Region of Origin



Key Point:

Persons from Somalia, Ethiopia, other African countries, and Mexico are the largest number of persons served by the survey respondents who provided data on national origin. Several agencies also reported serving large numbers of persons from the former Soviet Union.

Eight respondents provided data on the country of origin of the immigrants and refugees served by their programs (Table 23). Because individuals may receive services from more than one program and agencies use different methods of classifying country of origin (African versus Somali), it is not possible to calculate the total number of

persons served in Franklin County by country of origin using the data from the survey responses.

However, there are clear trends in the survey data. Persons from Somalia, Ethiopia, and other African countries are the largest number served by many of the reporting organizations. Several survey respondents also report serving fairly large numbers of refugees from countries formerly part of the Soviet Union (Table 23). The largest data set was provided by the Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services. In March 2005, FCDJFS served 4,731 aliens of Somali origin, by far the largest nationality served. Other large groups include persons from Ethiopia (552), the former Soviet Union (430), and Mexico (320).

Table 23: Country/Region of Origin of Immigrants Served by Responding Agencies

Country/ Region of Origin	Agency/Program											
	Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services (Medicaid) (Feb. 2005)	Columbus Urban League (2004)	Community Refugee and Immigration Services (2002- 2004) ¹⁶	Economic and Community Development Institute (2004)	Franklin County Children Services (2004)	Catholic Social Services (2005)	Jewish Family Services					Mount Carmel Community Outreach (2004)
							Access Health Columbus (2002-2003)	Refugee Reception & Placement	Center for Victims of Torture (2003-2004)	New Country New Job (2003-2004)	Acculturation (2003-2004)	
Africa				391 indiv., 1,564 fam.								
Asia		35										
Cambodia	152											
China	128											
Dominican Republic	96											
Ethiopia	552							7 indiv.,1 fam.	1	12		
Former USSR	430						969	6 indiv., 5 fam.				
Ghana	105											
India	169											
Iraq	116											
Iran	104											
Jordan	155											
Kenya	122											
Korea	60											
Laos	106											
Liberia	150											
Mexico	320					130 fam.						
Middle East								3 indiv., 2 fam.				
Nigeria	58											
Other Hispanic/Latino		75				4						
Sierra Leone	195											
Somalia	4,731	37			17	4		187 indiv., 37 fam.	1	186	187 indiv., 37 fam.	113
South Africa	69											
Ukraine	141											
Other African								2 indiv., 2 fam.	17	12		27
Vietnam	244											
Total			33,644									

¹⁶Includes the following programs: Victims of Crime, Immigration Legal Services, Resettlement, Senior Options, Acculturation, Unanticipated Arrivals, Senior Somalis, Somali Home School Liaison, English as a Second Language, and Employment

Information Collected from Immigrants and Refugees Served



Key Point:

Most survey respondents collect a service recipient's social security number, address, employment status, and immigration status. Few collect an immigrant's or refugee's date of arrival or Alien Number.

Survey respondents were asked to identify the type of descriptive client data collected for program participants. This information can help identify data that could be collected for future research, as well as data gaps in the community. Most agencies reported collecting social security numbers, address data, employment status, and immigration status data for all or some service recipients. Few collect immigrant-specific information such as date of arrival or Alien (A)-Number (Figure 12).

Service providers use varying methods to collect, verify, and store these data (Table 24). For example, of the eight agencies that collect a client's social security number, five require government documentation to verify it (as opposed to self-report), and eight store this information in a computer database (as opposed to paper files).

Figure 12: Descriptive Information Collected from Immigrants and Refugees Served by Programs in Agencies
(agencies=12)

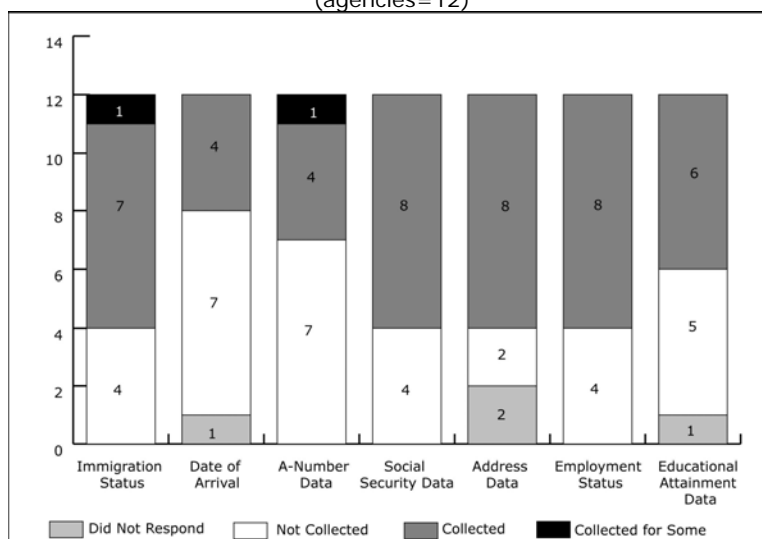


Table 24: Client Information Collected from Immigrants and Refugees, Franklin County Agencies, 2005

Agency	Immigration Status			Date of Arrival			A-Number Data			Social Security Data			Address Data			Employment Status			Educational Attainment Data		
	Collected	Source	Storage	Collected	Source	Storage	Collected	Source	Storage	Collected	Source	Storage	Collected	Source	Storage	Collected	Source	Storage	Collected	Source	Storage
Catholic Social Services	Y		C				Y	GD	C	Y	GD	C	Y	SR	C	Y	SR	C	Y	SR	C
Columbus Community Relations Commission	N			N			N			N			N			N			N		
CMHA ¹⁷	Y	GD	P	N			N			Y	GD	C/P	Y	O	C/P	Y	O	P			
Columbus Urban League ¹⁹	N			N			N			N			Y	SR	C	Y	SR	C	N		
Community Refugee and Immigration Services ¹⁸	Y	GD	C/P	Y	GD	C/P	Y	GD	C/P	Y	GD	C/P	Y	SR	C/P	Y	SR	C/P	Y	SR	C/P
Economic and Community Development Inst.	Y	GD	C/P	Y	GD	C/P	Y	GD	C/P	Y	GD	C	Y	SR	C	Y	SR	C	Y	SR	C
Franklin County Children Services	N			N			N			Y	SR	C	Y	SR	C	Y	SR	C	Y	SR	C
Jewish Family Services ¹⁹	Y			Y			Y			Y	GD	P	Y	SR	P	Y	SR	P	Y	SR	P
Mt. Carmel Community Outreach	Y	O	P	N			N			Y	SR	C	Y	SR	C	N			N		
Ohio Department of Education	Y	AE	P	N			N			N			N			N			N		
State of Ohio Refugee Services	Y	GD	C	Y	GD	C	Y	GD	C	Y		C				Y		C	Y		C
St. Stephen's Community House	N			N			N			N						N			N		

Y=Yes; N=No; GD=Government Document; SR=Self-Reported; C=Computer; P=Paper; O=Other

¹⁷Multiple programs, but program-specific data collected are uniform across programs¹⁸Multiple programs, but not possible to determine from survey if data collected are uniform across programs¹⁹Two programs, one for which program-specific data are collected and one for which they are not.

Needs and Service Gaps of Immigrant and Refugee Populations



Key Point:

Organizations identified language instruction, employment, culturally appropriate services, health care, acculturation, and language interpretation as service gaps for immigrants and refugees.

The survey included an open-ended question asking organizations to identify the needs of immigrants and refugees, service gaps, and solutions to addressing these needs (Tables 25 and 26). Language instruction, employment opportunities, culturally appropriate services, health care, acculturation services, and language interpretation were most frequently mentioned as a need or service gap. Solutions most frequently cited to address these needs were better reporting systems, agency coordination, and increased funding.

Table 25: Needs and Service Gaps Identified by Respondents
(responses=21)

Needs and Service Gaps	Count
Language/ESL/ESOL instruction	9
Employment opportunities/training and placement programs	9
Receipt of culturally and linguistically appropriate services	8
Health care/health care access and insurance	8
Cultural education/acculturation/assimilation	8
Language interpretation services (court, medical, and other)	7
Housing (affordable)	7
Legal services/legal rights outreach/naturalization assistance	6
Health/welfare education and outreach	6
Transportation/transportation to programs	3
Food	2
Child care	2
Recreation opportunities	1
National immigration reform	1
Driver's licenses	1
Clothing	1
Cash	1

Table 26: Solutions to Address the Needs of Immigrants and Refugees
(responses=14)

Solutions	Count
Better evaluation and reporting systems/data sharing	6
Greater coordination of program resources/interagency collaboration	6
Fund more services/new services	6
Have an ongoing forum with funders regarding real needs/capacity building	5
Cultural training programs for staff	3
More/better outreach	3
Organize more ESL classes (especially for Somalis)	1
Best practices research	1
Need for better area advocacy/lobbyist representation	1

■ Annual Resources Specific to Immigrants and Refugees in Franklin County

The funding resources in this section are a picture of 1 year of funding for programs that provide services to immigrants and refugees in Franklin County. Additional funding details are included in Appendix E.

Funding by Source

Funding for immigrant and refugee services in Franklin County totaled \$6.8 million in 2004 (Table 27). Federal funding provided 29.4 percent of these services (Figure 14). Local public funding accounted for more than half of this total (55.8 percent). Philanthropic sources provided 14.7 percent of the funding. There were no state-funded resources identified, although state agencies pass federal funds to Franklin County.

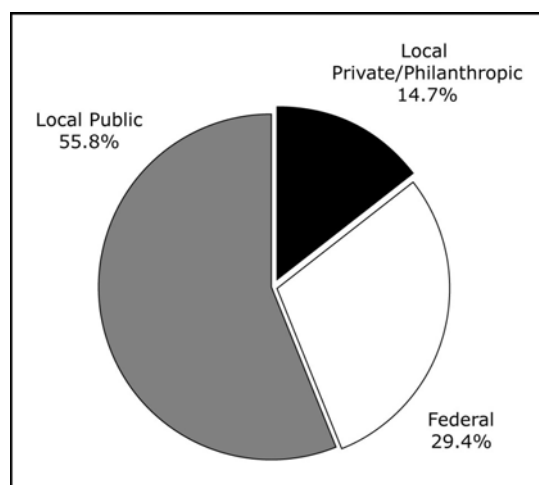
**Table 27: Overview of Annual Funding Sources for Franklin County
Immigrant and Refugee Programs**

Source Type	Funding Source	Total
Federal	Department of Education	\$861,173
	Department of Health and Human Services	\$672,566
	Office of Refugee Resettlement	\$470,595
Total		\$2,004,334
Local Public	Columbus Department of Development	\$184,938
	Franklin County Board of Commissioners	\$250,000
	Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services	\$3,298,056
	Franklin County General Fund	\$67,864
Total		\$3,800,858
Local Private/Philanthropic	Catholic Diocese of Columbus	\$23,000
	Columbus Foundation	\$562,000
	Columbus Medical Association Foundation	\$125,000
	Fifth Third Bank	\$10,000
	Ohio Children's Foundation	\$20,000
	United Way of Central Ohio	\$261,343
Total		\$1,001,343
Grand Total		\$6,806,535

Source: Community Research Partners, 2004

Figure 13: Inventory of Funding for Immigrants and Refugees in Franklin County by Source, 2004

Total Funding Reported: \$6.8 million



Source: Primary Agency Survey, Franklin County Immigrants and Refugees Study, CRP; Franklin County Resource Inventory 2004, CRP

The types of programs on which this funding was spent varied (Table 28). Education accounted for the highest percentage of the total funding with 28.4 percent. This does not include programs that had education combined with other program areas such as employment and housing. Employment accounted for almost one-quarter of the funding, in addition to employment combined with other categories.

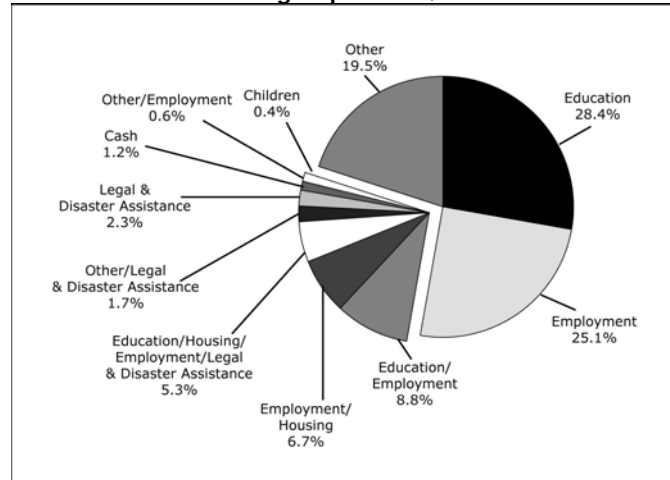
Table 28: Overview of Annual Funding by Program Type, 2004

Type of Program	Total
Cash	\$80,000
Children	\$28,657
Education	\$1,934,129
Education/Employment	\$600,000
Education/Housing/Employment/Legal and Disaster Assistance	\$362,000
Employment	\$1,707,305
Employment/Housing	\$456,471
Food	--
Health	--
Legal and Disaster Assistance	\$155,000
Other	\$1,329,428
Other/Employment	\$40,331
Other/Legal and Disaster Assistance	\$113,214
Grand Total	\$6,806,535

Source: Primary Agency Survey, Franklin County Immigrants and Refugees Study, CRP; Franklin County Resource Inventory 2004, CRP

Note: The following are not included in these program categories: Education—funding for public schools' K-12 general student instruction and colleges and universities; Employment—business capital improvements, business development loans, economic development; Health—private health insurance, environmental health services, health inspection services, hospital funds; Housing—mortgage loans.

**Figure 14: Total Funding for Immigrants and Refugees
by Program Type, Franklin County, 2004**
Total Funding Reported: \$6.8 million



Source: Primary Agency Survey, Franklin County Immigrants and Refugees Study, CRP; Franklin County Resource Inventory 2004, CRP

6. Population Projections

■ U.S. Projections

Immigrant and Refugee Population Projections

There is a need not only to better serve the existing immigrant population but also to be better prepared for the impacts of immigration in the future. Estimates of the projected immigrant population can prove very useful toward achieving this goal. However, it is important to note that international migration to the U.S. has public policy as a major determinant. Refugees are resettled according to the country of origin and the urgency of the situation, which may change from year to year. The numerical limits on immigration have been revised several times before they were set to current levels in 1990. Though migration can be viewed in the short term as a consequence of existing immigration law and policy, this assumption may or may not hold for the longer term. So it is almost impossible to accurately project international migration.

Foreign-Born Population



Key Point:

If current trends and policies continue, the U.S. foreign-born population is estimated to increase by 25.1 percent between 2000 and 2010.

In 1999, the Census Bureau had estimated the projected U.S. population to the year 2100. A component of these projections was estimates of the foreign-born population. According to the Census projections²⁰ of the U.S. population, if the current trends and policies continue, the in-migration to the U.S. will decline to 1,036,000 in 2010 after peaking in 2002 at 1,272,000.

The foreign-born population in the U.S. is estimated to increase by 25.1 percent between 2000 and 2010. In contrast, the native-born population is estimated to increase by 7.2 percent during the same period. More than one-fourth of the U.S. population growth between 2000 and 2010 is estimated to be a result of the increase in the foreign-born population (Hollmann, Mulder, and Kallan, 2000).

²⁰Among the components of national population change, which include births, deaths, and migration, demographic science offers very little to forecast international migration and so estimates of international migration are usually based on many assumptions. For the census projections, the determination of the trend in migration to the United States is based on current trends in the arrival of people born in different areas of the world.

Humanitarian Immigrants



Key Point:

The number of humanitarian immigrants is expected to increase substantially (between 100 to 250 percent) compared to recent years.

According to the Migration Policy Institute (Martin, 2005), refugee/humanitarian immigration to the U.S. in the future will be characterized by the combination of many smaller-scale resettlement programs, mostly originating in locations that will shift from year to year. Some representatives of nongovernmental organizations have noted that the total number of refugees entering the U.S. in 2005 may reach 90,000, a 250 percent increase from 2003. However, Population, Refugees and Migration officials have noted that this growth cannot be sustained in light of funding shortfalls. The funding available for resettlement is sufficient to handle only about 42,000 refugees per year.

As of March 2005, the groups that are already arriving in the United States or undergoing Department of Homeland Security (DHS) interviews include Meskhetian Turks from Russia; a group of about 15,000 Hmong Lao from Wat Tham Krabok in Thailand; Somali Benadir, principally from Dadaab Camp in Kenya (a location that had been too dangerous for U.S. officers' circuit rides in earlier years); and specific Liberian groups from Ghana and Guinea. In addition, DHS was to begin interviews in June 2005 for approximately 2,000 Vietnamese who have resided for decades in the Philippines. There is also new momentum in the resettlement of urban Burmese from Thailand. Individual referrals have increased in Malaysia and possibly Uganda, Guinea, and Ghana (Martin, 2005).

■ Franklin County Projections²¹

Foreign-Born and Not-a-Citizen Population



Key Point:

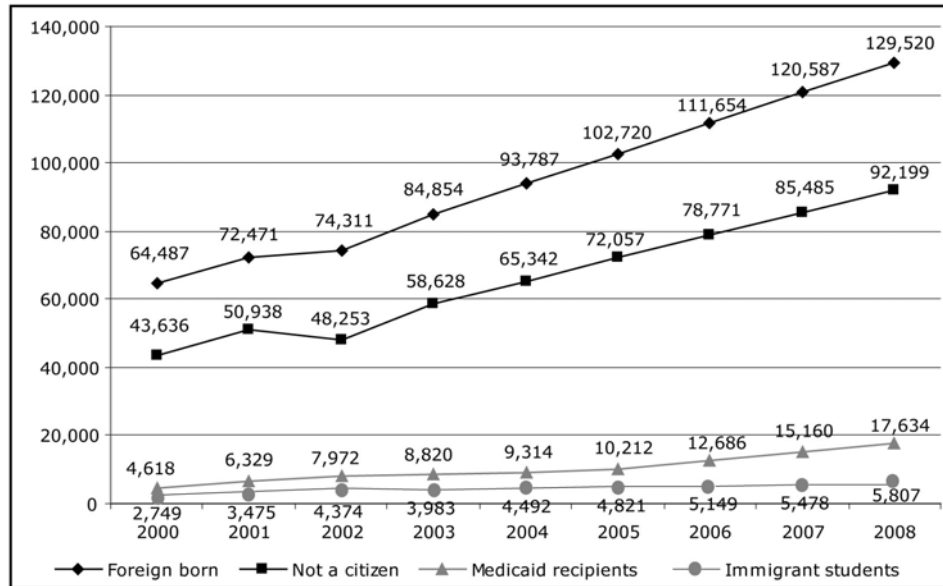
If current trends continue, the Franklin County foreign-born population will grow at the rate of 9,000 persons annually over the next 5 years.

From 2000 to 2003, the foreign-born population (both citizens and immigrants) in Franklin County increased by 31.6 percent. If the same trends continue, the Franklin County foreign-born population is estimated to increase at the rate of nearly 9,000 persons annually and will reach nearly 129,500 in 2008, up from 84,854 in 2003 (Figure 15).

The Franklin County not-a-citizen population increased by 34.4 percent between 2000 and 2003. If the same trends continue, this population is estimated to increase at the rate of nearly 6,700 persons annually and will reach nearly 92,200 in 2008, up from 58,628 in 2003.

²¹Franklin County projections are based on the most recent trend data available on the county's foreign-born population, Medicaid recipients, and immigrant students. Since these projections are based on data from different sources, they are not comparable to each other.

Figure 15: Estimated Franklin County Population Projections, 2003-2008



Medicaid Recipients



Key Point:

If current trends continue, the number of alien Medicaid recipients will increase at the rate of 2,500 persons annually over the next 5 years.

The number of aliens receiving Medicaid assistance from the Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services in 2005 (10,212) was more than double the figure in 2000 (4,618). If the same trends continue, the number of alien Medicaid recipients is estimated to increase at the rate of 2,500 persons annually and will reach nearly 18,000 by 2008.

Immigrant Students

The number of immigrant students in Franklin County school districts increased by 29.2 percent from 2001 to 2004. If the same trends continue, the number of immigrant students will increase at the rate of 325 students annually and will reach nearly 5,800 students in 2008, up from 4,492 in 2004.

■ Cost Assumptions



Key Point:

Additional research is needed to determine the typical cost to each of the major community service systems of providing services to immigrants and refugees.

As noted previously, a goal of this research was to determine the cost to the community of providing services for the growing immigrant and refugee population in Franklin County. However, CRP found that, generally, these populations are receiving the same services, based on eligibility, as other Franklin County residents. In some cases, there is a cost to service providers when capacity has to be increased to accommodate population growth. This may include adding additional staff or expanding physical facilities. For example, the emergency shelter system has a maximum capacity, and the services provided to the recently arrived immigrant and refugee population affected the ability to serve the existing resident population.

In most cases, these costs have not been quantified. To look at these issues in more detail, additional research is needed to determine the cost of providing services to a typical individual or household for the major community service systems (i.e., health, education, housing, social services, employment).

As a starting point in determining these costs, FCDJFS calculated the estimated annual expenditure per recipient by program (Table 29). The estimates are for all persons served by the programs. Estimates specific to immigrants and refugees are not available.

Table 29: Estimated Average Annual Expenditure per Recipient by Program

Program Name	Average Annual Expenditure/Recipient
Food Stamps	\$990
Medicaid	\$6,366
Ohio Works First (OWF)	\$1,695
Child Care	\$4,560
Administrative	\$693
Disability Assistance (DA)*	\$1,268

*The Disability Assistance program (DA) is for childless recipients.

Source: FCDJFS

The per recipient costs in Table 29 are for programs administered by Franklin County but funded by federal and/or state agencies. As such, an increase in the alien population using these programs does not have a direct impact on the county budget. However, the county funds a portion of the costs for local administration of these programs. If the alien population receiving Medicaid rises by 2,500 annually, as estimated in this report, FCDJFS projects that the county's costs for program administration could increase by \$1.73 million per year.

Appendices

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Appendix B. Immigrant Categories/Other Immigration Channels

Immigrants are foreign nationals who have been authorized to live and work permanently in the U.S. They may be issued immigrant visas by the Department of State overseas or adjusted to permanent resident status by the Citizenship and Immigration Services in the United States. Aliens are persons who are not citizens or nationals of the United States. The following table shows the basic immigrant categories/immigration channels. (Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services)

Foreign-Born Population

Not-a-Citizen				Naturalized Citizen
Immigrants		Nonimmigrants	Undocumented Immigrants	
Humanitarian Immigrants ²²	Nonhumanitarian Immigrants/Lawful Permanent Residents ²³			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Refugees▪ Asylees▪ Cuban and Haitian entrants▪ Certain Amerasians▪ Victims of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Employment based▪ Family based▪ Adoption▪ Diversity lottery▪ Immigrant religious workers▪ Physicians in underserved areas▪ Registry▪ Amnesty▪ Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Foreign government officials▪ Foreign media representatives▪ Visitors▪ Temporary workers▪ Intercompany transferees▪ Students▪ Religious workers▪ Victims of certain crimes▪ Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Those who entered the country without valid documents, including people crossing the Southwestern border clandestinely▪ Those who entered with valid visas but overstayed their visas' expiration or otherwise violated the terms of their admission	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A foreign national who has been granted citizenship.

²²Statuses Eligible for ORR (Office of Refugee Resettlement) Assistance and Services. All Permanent Residents who had held one of these statuses in the past are also eligible. They are also exempt from the ban on TANF for the first 5 years after they gain refugee status and from the ban on SSI, Medicaid, and Food Stamps for 7 years. In contrast, immigrants who left their country voluntarily cannot receive TANF, SSI, Medicaid, and Food Stamps until they become citizens.

²³The 1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act included provisions that prohibited nonhumanitarian immigrant from receiving public benefits, shifting costs to those states that chose to pick up the slack. In the past few years, partial federal restorations and state replacement programs have reinstated some crucial services. For example, the 1998 Agriculture Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act restored Food Stamp benefits to certain classes of immigrants (primarily disabled immigrants, immigrants over 65 years of age, or immigrants under 18) effective November 1, 1998. TANF benefits are available to immigrant families who are financially eligible for the service or benefit and have a minor child living with an adult relative in the home with minor children (less than 18 years old). In addition, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 restored SSI to individuals who were receiving SSI benefits on August 22, 1996, and to immigrants lawfully residing in the U.S. as of that date who are or become disabled. All immigrants are eligible for Emergency Medicaid (including childbirth).

Appendix C. Glossary of Immigrant Categories and Terms

Adjustment to Immigrant Status: Procedure allowing certain aliens already in the U.S. to apply for immigrant status. Aliens admitted to the U.S. in a nonimmigrant or other category may have their status changed to that of Lawful Permanent Resident if they are eligible to receive an immigrant visa and one is immediately available. This is the process of obtaining a “green card.”

Adoption (International): A child under 16 years of age adopted abroad by a U.S. citizen or who has an immediate-relative visa petition submitted on his/her behalf and is coming to the United States for adoption by a U.S. citizen; an orphan or adopted child under 18 years of age, who has been adopted with or after a natural sibling, who is considered an adopted child or orphan under the INA.

Alien: Any person not a citizen or national of the United States

Amerasian (Vietnam): An alien born in Vietnam after January 1, 1962, and before January 1, 1976, if the alien was fathered by a U.S. citizen. Spouses, children, and parents or guardians may accompany the alien.

Asylee: An alien in the United States or at a port of entry unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of nationality, or to seek the protection of that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution. Persecution or the fear thereof may be based on the alien’s race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. People also can come here on their own, then seek asylum. Asylum seekers must argue their case through a judicial or administrative process in which they are either accepted, denied, or ordered deported. Asylees can eventually adjust their status to Lawful Permanent Resident.

Asylum: Legal permission to live in the United States, given by the government to people escaping danger or persecution in their original homeland. Asylum is a form of protection that allows individuals who are in the United States to remain here, provided that they meet the definition of a refugee and are not barred from either applying for or being granted asylum, and eventually to adjust their status to Lawful Permanent Resident.

Cuban/Haitian Entrant: Status accorded (1) Cubans who entered illegally or were paroled into the United States between April 15, 1980, and October 10, 1980, and (2) Haitians who entered illegally or were paroled into the country before January 1, 1981. Cubans and Haitians meeting these criteria who have continuously resided in the United States since before January 1, 1982, and who were known to Immigration before that date may adjust to permanent residence under a provision of the Immigration Control and Reform Act of 1986.

Deportation: The formal removal of an alien from the United States when the presence of that alien is deemed inconsistent with the public welfare. Deportation is ordered by an immigration judge without any punishment being imposed or contemplated.

Diversity Lottery: Each year, the Diversity Lottery (DV) Program makes 55,000 immigrant visas available through a lottery to people who come from countries with low rates of immigration to the United States. The recipients are also allowed to bring their spouse and any unmarried children under the age of 21 to the United States.

Employment-based Immigration: The process through which current and prospective employees immigrate or stay in the U.S. temporarily; they become an immigrant based on the fact that they have a permanent employment opportunity in the United States.

Family-sponsored Immigration: The process through which close relatives immigrate, gain permanent residency, work, etc.; they become a Lawful Permanent Resident based on the fact that they have a relative who is a citizen of the United States or a relative who is a Lawful Permanent Resident.

Illegal/ Undocumented Immigrants: Foreign-born persons who entered the United States without inspection, or who violated the terms of a temporary admission and who have not acquired Lawful Permanent Resident status or gained temporary protection against removal by applying for an immigration benefit.

Nonimmigrant: An alien who seeks temporary entry to the United States for a specific purpose. The alien must have a permanent residence abroad (for most classes of admission) and qualify for the nonimmigrant classification sought. Most nonimmigrants can be accompanied or joined by spouses and unmarried minor (or dependent) children.

Preference System (Immigration Act of 1990): Since fiscal year 1992, the nine categories among which the family-sponsored and employment-based immigrant preference visas are distributed. The family-sponsored preferences are (1) unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens; (2) spouses, children, and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens; (3) married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens; and (4) brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens. The employment-based preferences are (1) priority workers (persons of extraordinary ability, outstanding professors and researchers, and certain multinational executives and managers); (2) professionals with advanced degrees or aliens with exceptional ability; (3) skilled workers, professionals (without advanced degrees), and needed unskilled workers; (4) special immigrants; and (5) employment creation immigrants (investors).

Glossary (continued)

Public Interest Parolee: Someone who is paroled into the U.S. either indefinitely or for a specific time period. Many parolees are eligible to adjust to lawful permanent residence after one year in the U.S.

Refugee: Any person outside his or her country of nationality who is unable or unwilling to return to that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution. Persecution or the fear thereof may be based on the alien's race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. People with no nationality must be outside their country of last habitual residence to qualify as a refugee. Refugees are exempt from numerical limitation (though worldwide ceilings by geographic area are set annually by the President) and are eligible to adjust to lawful permanent residence after one year of continuous presence in the United States. Although these aliens are considered nonimmigrants when initially admitted to the United States, refugees are not included in nonimmigrant admission data.

Registry/Amnesty: Illegal immigrants in the United States since January 1, 1972, may be eligible for the "registry" provisions of the U.S. immigration laws, which would allow obtaining lawful permanent residence even if they are illegally in the United States now, or if they initially entered the U.S. illegally. Any alien who has at any time engaged in terrorist activities is ineligible for registry. Individuals who were living in the United States in an unlawful status prior to 1982 and who were eligible to apply for legalization during the 1986 amnesty program, but did not apply for certain specific reasons.

Victims of Trafficking: Victims of "all acts involved in the transport, harboring, or sale of persons within national or across international borders through coercion, force, kidnapping, deception or fraud, for purposes of placing persons in situations of forced labor or services, such as forced prostitution, domestic servitude, debt bondage or other slavery-like practices."

Appendix D. Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population

PCT027. Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population—Universe: Foreign-Born Population Data Set: 2003 American Community Survey Summary Tables.

Data are limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters.

Franklin County, Ohio	Estimate	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Total:	84,854	79,910	89,798
Europe:	12,297	10,394	14,200
Northern Europe:	2,121	1,487	2,755
United Kingdom	1,812	1,187	2,437
Ireland	188	13	363
Other Northern Europe	121	51	191
Western Europe:	2,814	1,856	3,772
France	279	66	492
Germany	1,758	1,022	2,494
Netherlands	576	224	928
Other Western Europe	201	0	451
Southern Europe:	1,786	981	2,591
Greece	371	122	620
Italy	827	408	1,246
Portugal	110	0	239
Other Southern Europe	478	0	1,167
Eastern Europe:	5,576	4,310	6,842
Hungary	157	6	308
Poland	143	0	311
Romania	760	239	1,281
Russia	1,409	688	2,130
Ukraine	937	394	1,480
Yugoslavia	415	41	789
Other Eastern Europe	1,755	967	2,543
Europe, n.e.c. ²⁴	0	0	454
Asia:	36,203	34,067	38,339
Eastern Asia:	13,700	11,688	15,712
China	8,743	6,836	10,650
Japan	2,849	1,589	4,109
Korea	2,108	769	3,447
Other Eastern Asia	0	0	454
South Central Asia:	10,237	8,095	12,379
Bangladesh	290	0	642
India	7,844	6,044	9,644
Iran	560	122	998
Pakistan	1,135	248	2,022
Other South Central Asia	408	108	708
South Eastern Asia:	8,756	7,169	10,343
Cambodia	1,133	396	1,870
Philippines	1,486	846	2,126
Thailand	506	0	1,097
Vietnam	2,440	1,311	3,569
Other South Eastern Asia ²⁵	3,191	1,868	4,514
Western Asia:	2,704	1,849	3,559

²⁴Not Elsewhere Classified

²⁵Laos estimate is 3,000 in Columbus.

Lebanon	386	6	766
Other Western Asia	2,318	1,553	3,083
Asia, n.e.c. ²⁴	806	65	1,547
Africa:	18,781	15,208	22,354
Eastern Africa:	7,918	5,513	10,323
Ethiopia	1,682	869	2,495
Other Eastern Africa	6,236	3,932	8,540
Middle Africa	383	0	840
Northern Africa:	1,795	768	2,822
Egypt	454	35	873
Other Northern Africa	1,341	381	2,301
Southern Africa:	181	0	412
South Africa	134	0	352
Other Southern Africa	47	0	122
Western Africa:	6,588	4,523	8,653
Nigeria	761	114	1,408
Other Western Africa	5,827	3,872	7,782
Africa, n.e.c. ²⁴	1,916	863	2,969
Oceania:	92	0	198
Australia and New Zealand Subregion:	92	0	198
Australia	92	0	198
Other Australian/New Zealand Subregion	0	0	454
Oceania, n.e.c. ²⁴	0	0	454
Americas:	17,481	15,551	19,411
Latin America:	16,048	14,280	17,816
Caribbean:	1,979	902	3,056
Cuba	452	140	764
Dominican Republic	0	0	454
Haiti	387	0	782
Jamaica	169	28	310
Trinidad and Tobago	932	0	1,913
Other Caribbean	39	0	103
Central America:	12,059	10,691	13,427
Mexico	9,712	8,399	11,025
Other Central America:	2,347	1,299	3,395
El Salvador	1,196	266	2,126
Guatemala	272	86	458
Honduras	228	17	439
Nicaragua	362	0	858
Other Central America	289	17	561
South America:	2,010	1,200	2,820
Argentina	147	0	294
Brazil	0	0	454
Colombia	339	106	572
Ecuador	289	36	542
Guyana	0	0	454
Peru	421	0	887
Venezuela	682	225	1,139
Other South America	132	4	260
Northern America:	1,433	849	2,017
Canada	1,433	849	2,017
Other Northern America	0	0	454
Born at Sea	0	0	454

Appendix E. Immigrant and Refugee Survey Findings

The following tables summarize findings from the survey of Franklin County programs. The first table describes respondents' programs that serve immigrants and refugees by type of services, eligibility requirements, amount of assistance available, and sources of funds. The second table identifies funding resources available to immigrants and refugees in Franklin County from federal, state, and local sources.

Respondents' Programs that Serve Immigrants and Refugees

Type of Services	Agency	Program	Eligibility Requirements	Eligible Populations				Amount of Assistance Available to Individual/Household	Sources of Program Funds
				LPR ²⁶	HI ²⁷	Cit ²⁸	Und ²⁹		
Cash	Community Refugee and Immigration Service (CRIS)	Refugee Cash Grant—reception and Placement of refugees as the Ohio affiliate of Church World Service (CWS)	Approved for resettlement by U.S. government. Refugee status required.		•			\$400 per person (one time)	Church World Service
Cash	Franklin County Dept. of Job and Family Services (FCDJFS) ³⁰	Disability Assistance	Legal immigrant or refugee; family income less than \$1,000	•	•	•		\$193/month for a family of 3	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Cash	Franklin County Dept. of Job and Family Services ³⁰	Ohio Works First	Income eligibility is 58% federal poverty level (FPL)	•	•	•		\$373/month for a family of three	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Cash	Jewish Family Services	Resettlement and placement	Refugee status		•			\$400 per person	ORR and Hebrew Immigration Aid Society (federal), Franklin County
Children	Columbus Health Department	Child Safety Program	--	•	•	•	•	N/A	Various federal, state, and local

²⁶Lawful Permanent Residents²⁷Humanitarian Immigrants²⁸Citizens²⁹Undocumented Immigrants³⁰FCDJFS notes: Other program-specific eligibility requirements apply as well. Lawful Permanent Residents are eligible only if they entered the U.S. before August 22, 1996 or entered on or after August 22, 1996 and have been on LPR status for at least 5 years.

Appendices

Type of Services	Agency	Program	Eligibility Requirements	Eligible Populations				Amount of Assistance Available to Individual/Household	Sources of Program Funds
				LPR ²⁶	HI ²⁷	Cit ²⁸	Und ²⁹		
Children	Community Refugee and Immigration Service (CRIS)	Help Me Grow—Screening for Developmental Delays and Disabilities	Age, LEP ³¹	•	•	•		Support for linkages to services	Franklin County Families and Children First Council
Children	Community Refugee and Immigration Service	Limited Certificate (L/C) Childcare—Technical Assistance to L/C Home Day Care Providers.	LEP ³¹	•	•	•		Health and safety classes. Assistance with application process.	FCDJFS
Children	Community Refugee and Immigration Service	Parenting classes	Age/LEP ³¹	•	•			--	--
Children	Franklin County Children Services	Children Services	Services for abused neglected and troubled children and their families	•	•	•		N/A	N/A
Education	Community Refugee and Immigration Service	English for Speakers of Other Languages Comprehensive English Language Instruction	Refugee, asylee, and parolee status/living in the U.S. fewer than 5 years. Applicant must be at least 18 years old or TANF eligible	•	•	•		10 hours per week per person	ORR funds administered by FCDJFS
Education	Community Refugee and Immigration Service	Somali Home-School Liaison—link families with schools	Age/Columbus Public School student/referred by CPS English as a Second Language department	•	•	•	•	Mentoring and tutoring	

³¹Limited English Proficiency

Type of Services	Agency	Program	Eligibility Requirements	Eligible Populations				Amount of Assistance Available to Individual/Household	Sources of Program Funds
				LPR ²⁶	HI ²⁷	Cit ²⁸	Und ²⁹		
Education	Franklin County School Districts	Educational programs for immigrant students	School district reports an increase of immigrant students compared to the average the previous 2 years; eligible immigrant students are 3-21 years of age and have been in U.S. schools for less than 3 full years.	•	•	•	•	N/A	U.S. Department of Education (No Child Left Behind Act)
Education	Franklin County School Districts	Refugee Children School Impact Program			•		•	N/A	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, ORR
Education	St. Stephen's Community House	Case management—education, health, and social services	No income requirement; primarily Somali and other African origin	•	•	•	•	N/A	Volunteer contributions
Employment	Catholic Social Services	Job Readiness	TANF eligible; must have a child in the family	•	•			N/A	TANF and PRC (federal)
Employment	Community Refugee and Immigration Service	Comprehensive Employment Services	Refugee, asylee, and parolee status/living in the US fewer than 5 years. Applicant must be at least 18 years old or TANF eligible		•	•		Varies by case	ORR funds administered through FCDJFS
Employment	Community Refugee and Immigration Service	Job Readiness Assistance	TANF eligible/LEP ³¹	•	•	•		30 hours per week instruction (total 4 weeks); ongoing job placement	TANF administered by FCDJFS

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Type of Services	Agency	Program	Eligibility Requirements	Eligible Populations				Amount of Assistance Available to Individual/Household	Sources of Program Funds
				LPR ²⁶	HI ²⁷	Cit ²⁸	Und ²⁹		
Employment	Community Refugee and Immigration Service	Unanticipated Arrivals—Job Placement	CIS status ³² /place of initial resettlement/date of arrival	•	•			Case management	ORR
Employment	Economic and Community Development Institute	Microenterprise Development Program	Franklin County IDA (Individual Development Account) 150% federal poverty guidelines; Assets for Independence Act (AFIA) IDA 200% federal poverty guideline; Franklin County loan 80% of median income; Dependent child living at home or pregnant (Franklin County IDA); Employed and be able to save money each month (both IDA programs)	•	•	•		\$2,000-\$4,000 per person	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Ohio Dept. of Job and Family Services; Ohio Dept. of Development; Columbus Foundation; FCDJFS; Franklin County Economic Development; Banks
Employment	Franklin County Dept. of Job and Family Services ³⁰	Employment/Educational Training	Income threshold	•	•	•		Difficult to quantify	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Employment	Jewish Family Services	New Country New Job	Refugee status		•			N/A	FCDJFS
Food	Columbus Health Department	WIC Program (Women, Infant and Children)	Sliding fee scale. Medicaid. Less than or equal to 200% of federal poverty guidelines	•	•	•	•	N/A	Various federal, state, and local

³²U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Status

Type of Services	Agency	Program	Eligibility Requirements	Eligible Populations				Amount of Assistance Available to Individual/Household	Sources of Program Funds
				LPR ²⁶	HI ²⁷	Cit ²⁸	Und ²⁹		
Food	Franklin County Dept. of Job and Family Services ³⁰	Food Stamps	Income eligibility is 100% FPL	•	•	•		Difficult to quantify	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Health	Columbus Health Department	Alcohol and Drug Treatment Program	Sliding fee scale and Medicaid for outpatient treatment services	•	•	•	•	N/A	Various federal, state, and local
Health	Columbus Health Department	Breast and Cervical Cancer Program	Income eligibility requirements: less than or equal to 200% of the federal poverty guidelines; must reside in Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Pickaway, or Union counties	•	•	•	•	N/A	Various federal, state, and local
Health	Columbus Health Department	Child Safety Program	--	•	•	•	•	N/A	Various federal, state, and local
Health	Columbus Health Department	Community Dental Program	Sliding fee scale	•	•	•	•	N/A	Various federal, state, and local
Health	Columbus Health Department	Sexual health services	There may be a fee for initial diagnostic visit and/or some lab tests	•	•	•	•	N/A	Various federal, state, and local

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Type of Services	Agency	Program	Eligibility Requirements	Eligible Populations				Amount of Assistance Available to Individual/Household	Sources of Program Funds
				LPR ²⁶	HI ²⁷	Cit ²⁸	Und ²⁹		
Health	Columbus Health Department	Immunizations	Children under the age of 19 will receive immunizations at a minimal cost. Adult immunizations at cost	•	•	•	•	N/A	Various federal, state, and local
Health	Columbus Health Department	Lead Program	Free	•	•	•	•	N/A	Various federal, state, and local
Health	Columbus Health Department	Maternal Child Health—home visiting	Medicare, Medicaid, and many HMOs and insurances accepted as well as self-pay by sliding fee scale	•	•	•	•	N/A	Various federal, state, and local
Health	Columbus Health Department	TB services	Sliding fee scale	•	•	•	•	N/A	Various federal, state, and local
Health	Columbus Health Department	Perinatal care	Sliding fee scale	•	•	•	•	N/A	Various federal, state, and local
Health	Franklin County Dept. of Job and Family Services ³⁰	Medicaid	Income eligibility is 100% FPL	•	•	•		Difficult to quantify	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Health	Mount Carmel Health System Foundation	Mount Carmel Community Outreach Refugee Health Screenings	Referral from CRIS or Jewish Family Services		•			N/A	Ohio Dept. of Job and Family Services
Health	St. Stephen's Community House	Case management—education, health, and social services	No income requirement; primarily Somali and other African origin	•	•	•	•	N/A	Volunteer contributions

Type of Services	Agency	Program	Eligibility Requirements	Eligible Populations				Amount of Assistance Available to Individual/Household	Sources of Program Funds
				LPR ²⁶	HI ²⁷	Cit ²⁸	Und ²⁹		
Housing	Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority	Section 8	Income limits for program entry; subsidies to private sector landlords on behalf of eligible tenants	•	•	•		Approx. \$5,700 per household per year	HUD and others
Housing	Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority	Public Housing	Income limits for program entry; wait list to ration service	•	•	•		Approx. \$2,804 per household per year	HUD, tenant rent, and others
Housing	Columbus Urban League	Housing Services	None	•	•	•	•	N/A	United Way, City of Columbus, Franklin County
Housing	Economic and Community Development Institute	Microenterprise Development Program	Franklin County IDA (Individual Development Account) 150% federal poverty guidelines; AFIA IDA 200% federal poverty guidelines; Franklin County loan 80% of median income; Dependent child living at home or pregnant (Franklin County IDA); Employed and be able to save money each month (both IDA programs)	•	•	•		\$2,000-\$4,000 per person	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Ohio Dept. of Job and Family Services; Ohio Dept. of Development; Columbus Foundation; FCDJFS; Franklin County Economic Development; Banks

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Type of Services	Agency	Program	Eligibility Requirements	Eligible Populations				Amount of Assistance Available to Individual/Household	Sources of Program Funds
				LPR ²⁶	HI ²⁷	Cit ²⁸	Und ²⁹		
Legal and Disaster Assistance	Community Refugee and Immigration Service	Services to Victims of Crime—information and linkage	Victim of a personal injury, crime and LEP ³¹	•	•	•		Assistance in applying for victims of crimes funds and supportive services; linkage	Attorney General
Legal and Disaster Assistance	Community Refugee and Immigration Service	Immigration Legal Services	Income	•	•	•	• ³³	No limit	Private foundation; sliding fee scale
Other	Community Refugee and Immigration Service	Interpretation/translation—On-call and onsite interpreters	No requirements	•	•	•	• ³³	No limit	Self revenue generating
Other	Community Refugee and Immigration Service	Senior Options—outreach/linkage	Age/LEP ³¹	•	•			Case management and linkage	ORR funds administered by FCOS
Other	Community Refugee and Immigration Service	Linkage and Acculturation	LEP ³¹ /CIS status	•	•			Case management	City of Columbus, United Way
Other	Franklin County Dept. of Job and Family Services ³⁰	Other Support Programs (Child Care, SSI Case Management, Title XX, KIDS, etc.	Income threshold	•	•	•		Difficult to quantify	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Other	Franklin County Domestic Relations and Juvenile Courts	Interpreter Service	None	•	•	•		N/A	Franklin County General Fund
Other	Jewish Family Services	Acculturation Program—case management/orientation	Refugee status		•			N/A	FCDJFS

³³Only if undocumented immigrants have a right to the service.

Type of Services	Agency	Program	Eligibility Requirements	Eligible Populations				Amount of Assistance Available to Individual/Household	Sources of Program Funds
				LPR ²⁶	HI ²⁷	Cit ²⁸	Und ²⁹		
Other	Jewish Family Services	Center for Victims of Torture—counseling and case management	Have suffered trauma and torture	•	•			N/A	ORR
Other	St. Stephen's Community House	Case management—education, health, and social services	No income requirement; primarily Somali and other African origin	•	•	•	•	N/A	Volunteer contributions

Funding Resources

The funding resources in the following table are a picture of 1 year of funding for programs that provide services to immigrants and refugees in Franklin County. Assembling an inventory of this type from multiple data sources is a complex and ongoing process. CRP is aware of other funding sources for which data could not be obtained within the timeframe of this study. The following describes the methodology used to collect these data.

Focus of the data. The data generally include funding for programs and services for immigrants and refugees in Franklin County. Funding data are based mostly on the primary agency survey conducted by CRP and supplemented with data from CRP's Franklin County Resource Inventory database.

Funding sources included. The data primarily include federal and local government funding sources, which are the major funders of immigrant and refugee programs. State funding was not available from the sources CRP contacted. Also included are major local private and philanthropic sources.

Data collection methods. Funding data were collected as part of the Primary Agency Survey. These agencies can be both original funding sources as well as pass-through agencies for federal sources. The data came from responses to the survey, websites, and other documents provided by these agencies.

Variable 1-year snapshot. The funding data represent a 1-year snapshot of immigrant and refugee program funding, but the time period varies from source to source, depending on the fiscal year and the data year provided. Most of the figures represent funding for 2004.

Type of program. Program types were categorized by CRP, as there were many different sources used to compile the funding data and each has its own classification system.

Annual Resources Available to Immigrants and Refugees in Franklin County

Funding Source	Recipients	Type of Program	Funding Amount	Year
Federal				
HHS				
	Medicaid recipients	Health		
	Food Stamps recipients	Food		
	Ohio Works First recipients	Cash		
	Disability Assistance recipients	Cash		
	Child Care recipients	Children		
	Supplemental Social Security recipients	Health		
	Economic and Community Development Institute—Microenterprise Development Program	Employment/Housing	\$456,471	2004-2009
	Catholic Social Services—Job Readiness	Employment	\$216,095	2004
			\$470,595	
ORR				
	Jewish Family Services—Refugee Resettlement	Cash	\$80,000	2004
	Jewish Family Services—Victims of Torture	Legal and Disaster Assistance	\$155,000	2004
	Franklin County School Districts—Educational Programs for Immigrant Students	Education	\$235,595	2005
	Community Refugee and Immigration Services	Cash		
DOE	Franklin County School Districts	Education	\$861,173	2005
State				
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services				
	Mount Carmel Community Outreach Refugee Health Screenings	Health		
Ohio Department of Development			N/A	
	Economic and Community Development Institute	Employment/Housing		

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Funding Source	Recipients	Type of Program	Funding Amount	Year
Local Public				
Columbus Department of Development			\$184,938	
	Asian American Community Services	Other/Employment	\$16,534	2004
	Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association	Other	\$31,393	2004
	Community Refugee and Immigration Services	Other/Legal and Disaster Assistance	\$113,214	2004
	Somali Community Association	Other/Employment	\$23,797	2004
Franklin Co. General Fund	Domestic and Juvenile Courts	Other	\$67,864	2004
Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services			\$3,298,055	
	Cambodian Mutual Assistance Program—Vocational ESOL (VESOL)	Education	\$129,488	2003
	Cambodian Mutual Assistance Program	Employment	\$130,790	2003
	[Missing Recipient Name]	Employment	\$249,809	2003
	Columbus State Community College—VESOL	Education	\$132,594	2003
	Columbus State Community College	Employment	\$226,380	2003
	Community Refugee and Immigration Services—Vocational ESOL	Education	\$223,650	2003
	Community Refugee and Immigration Services	Employment	\$200,600	2003
	Community Refugee and Immigration Services	Other	\$194,510	2003
	Eastland—VESOL	Education	\$162,479	2003
	Eastland	Employment	\$208,659	2003
	Jewish Family Services	Employment	\$349,972	2003
	Jewish Family Services	Other	\$174,975	2003
	My Brother's Keeper—VESOL and Job Readiness	Education/Employment	\$350,000	2003
	SEADEC	Employment	\$125,000	2003
	Somali Community Association	Education	\$189,150	2003
	St. Stephen's/East African Community Association—Vocational ESOL and Employment	Education/Employment	\$250,000	2003
Franklin County Board of Commissioners	United Way of Central Ohio	Other	\$250,000	2004

Funding Source	Recipients	Type of Program	Funding Amount	Year
Franklin County Economic Development	Economic and Community Development Institute—Microenterprise Development Program	Employment/Housing	NA	

Local Private/Philanthropic				
Columbus Foundation			\$562,000	
	United Way of Central Ohio	Other	\$200,000	2004
	Sonlight Community Services, Somali Community Organization of Ohio, Asian American Community Services, Ohio Hispanic Coalition, Community Refugee and Immigration Services, Homes on the Hill, Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, Otterbein College, Planned Parenthood, St. Stephen's Community House, Economic Community Development Institute	Education/Housing/Employment/Legal and Disaster Assistance	\$362,000	2004
United Way of Central Ohio			\$261,343	
	United Way of Central Ohio—Capacity Building Initiative for Immigrant and Refugee Organizations	Other	\$200,000	2004
	Community Refugee and Immigration Services	Other	\$32,686	2005
	Community Refugee and Immigration Services	Children	\$28,657	2005
Columbus Medical Association Foundation	United Way of Central Ohio—Capacity Building Initiative for Immigrant and Refugee Organizations	Other	\$125,000	2004
Fifth Third Bank	United Way of Central Ohio—Capacity Building Initiative for Immigrant and Refugee Organizations	Other	\$10,000	2004
Ohio Children's Foundation	United Way of Central Ohio—Capacity Building Initiative for Immigrant and Refugee Organizations	Other	\$20,000	2004
	Immigrant Worker project, St. Joseph Parish, Community Organizing Center—Empowerment/Organizing Grants	Other	\$23,000	2004
Donations from Banks	Economic and Community Development Institute—Microenterprise Development Program	Employment/Housing	NA	

